

The described victory is

1973 Vows to Thieu Released

Nixon Letters Pledged 'Severe' Retaliation

Edward Gwertzman
New York, May 1 (NYT).—The Saigon Cabinet of Prime Minister Nguyen Van Thieu publicly released yesterday the contents of the letters from President Richard Nixon that promised the Saigon government in 1973 and 1974 that the United States would "take swift and severe retaliatory action" and would "respond with full force" if North

Vietnam violated the Paris cease-fire accords.
This was the first disclosure of any of the correspondence between Mr. Nixon and former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.
The contents of the letters, released by Nguyen Van Thieu, former minister of planning, seemed more specific about the possible use of American retaliatory military force than the White

House indicated initially early in April when the matter of "secret assurances" to Saigon first became an issue.

Coincidental with Mr. Hung's disclosures at a news conference here, President Ford formally refused to give Congress copies of the Nixon-Thieu correspondence on the ground of diplomatic confidentiality.
The White House, which said the documents appeared authentic, again asserted, as it had last month, that no secret agreements had been made and that any assurances by Mr. Nixon did not differ in substance from what Mr. Nixon and others were saying publicly at the time.

"I've read them and I'm convinced that what we said at the time (early in April) holds today," Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said.
"Nothing that was said to Thieu privately differs in substance from what was said publicly," Mr. Nessen said.

But the Nixon letters indicated that Mr. Nixon, in an effort to enlist Mr. Thieu's support for the Paris accords being negotiated in the last three months of 1973 and in January, 1974, brought strong pressure to bear on Saigon and made far-reaching promises that were not disclosed to Congress or the American public at the time.
Mr. Hung released the texts of letters from Mr. Nixon to Mr. Thieu on White House stationery dated Nov. 14, 1973 and Jan. 5, 1974. In addition, Mr. Hung quoted from other letters, but did not provide the full texts, dated Jan. 17 and Jan. 30, 1974.

In the long run, "It is my deep conviction," he said, "that my discussion with you today is not only in the interest of the people of Vietnam, but in the long run, it is very much in the interest of the people of America."

"The credibility of America in the future, which on occasions will be the decisive factor in matters of war and peace, will have to be taken seriously if American foreign policy is to be effective," he said.

On Nov. 14, 1973, Mr. Nixon wrote Mr. Thieu: "But far more important than what we say in the agreement on this issue (presence of North Vietnamese troops) is what we do in the event the enemy renews its aggression. You have my absolute assurance that if Hanoi fails to abide by the terms of this agreement it is my intention to take swift and severe retaliatory action... I repeat my personal assurances to you that the United States will react very strongly and rapidly to any violation of the agreement."

On Jan. 5, 1974, Mr. Nixon wrote: "Should you decide, as I trust you will, to go with us, you have my assurance of continued assistance in the postwar settlement period and that we will respond with full force should the settlement be violated by North Vietnam."

Mr. Hung said that the expression "full force" had been interpreted by Saigon as meaning actions similar to the heavy bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of Haiphong Harbor in May, 1972, and the Christmas bombing.
Mr. Nixon's first public threat to use force against Hanoi occurred in his news conference of March 15, 1973. Alarmed by reports of stepped-up North Vietnamese infiltration into the South beyond the rate allowed in the accords, Mr. Nixon said: "We have informed the North Vietnamese of our concern about this infiltration and of what we believe it to be a violation of the cease-fire... And I would only suggest that, based on my actions over the past four years, the North Vietnamese should not lightly disregard such expressions of concern. When they are made, with regard to a violation."

At the time, Mr. Nixon was acting on the assumption that as commander-in-chief he had the authority to reintroduce American forces into the area.
But in June, moves arose in Congress to stop bombing in Cambodia and by the end of June, the ban was introduced, reluctantly signed by Mr. Nixon as part of an appropriations measure, cutting off all combat aid to Indochina on Aug. 15, 1973.

This, as the White House pointed out last month, made any assurances by Mr. Nixon moot.
Mr. Hung said, however, that it was "unfair" to a foreign government to get something tangible by making assurances, and then render the assurances moot.

Several officers at Army posts around the country agreed with a sergeant here at Fort McClellan who said, "Americans hate to lose, and getting over this is not going to be easy."

Some were bitter over the "waste of American lives, the loss of friends, and especially, the rout of the South Vietnamese forces in the final weeks of the war."

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House Rejects Bill to Provide \$327 Million for Refugee Aid

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—The House today rejected a measure that would have provided \$327 million in emergency aid for Vietnamese refugees. President Ford had said that the money was "desperately needed."

The President had urged the House to pass the bill as the fastest way to get relief funds to the approximately 80,000 refugees now beginning to pour into the United States. He gave assurances that no American troops would be sent back to Vietnam to evacuate South Vietnamese.

Later, Mr. Ford said he was "addicted and disappointed" by the House vote and said it "does not reflect the values we cherish as a nation of immigrants. It is not worthy of a people which has been by the philosophy symbolized in the Statue of Liberty. It reflects fear and misunderstanding rather than charity and compassion."

He appealed to Congress to "approve quickly new legislation providing humanitarian assistance" for the refugees, and House leaders indicated that they would draft a new bill containing the money only.

The bill, which won Senate approval Friday, had been drawn up before the surrender of the Saigon government and authorized not only humanitarian aid but also funds for evacuation and provided for the limited use of American troops to evacuate South Vietnamese while guarding Americans being withdrawn.

In a letter to House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., Mr. Ford wrote: "The Congress may be assured that I do not intend to send the armed forces of the United States back into Vietnamese territory."

The President contended that with the evacuation of all Americans from Saigon Tuesday, the troop authorization had no meaning, but the question of a 246-162 vote did not arise.

Rep. Donald Riegle, D-Mich., argued that the bill did not address the problem of aid to refugees already out of South Viet-

nam and the troops provision which gives the President a blank check."

Rep. Charles Whalen, R-Ohio, charged that the bill would "en-shrine into law" provisions waiting five prohibitions against the use of American troops in Vietnam.

But a supporter of the measure, Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., the chairman of the House International Relations Committee, disagreed.

"There is nothing in this report that gives the President any authority tomorrow, the day after tomorrow or any time in the future to send one marine back into Vietnam," Rep. Morgan declared.

He said the "issue here is money to take care of these poor people. We picked all these people up. What are we going to do, throw them back?"

However, many House members felt that the measure should not be passed because of the troops provisions, because they felt it was outdated by the fall of Saigon and because it could channel aid funds through international agencies, including the UN, for use in Communist-controlled areas.

Two Choices Now
The defeat of the bill left the House with two choices, to call up an earlier House version of the bill and ask for a new House-Senate conference, or draft an entirely new bill. The second option was considered more likely.

Rep. Morgan said that his International Relations Committee will hold hearings on a new bill solely for refugee aid, but he said it would be late next week at the earliest before the committee could start work on such a measure.

In his letter to the House speaker, President Ford conceded that the \$327 million would not be enough to take care of the refugees and yesterday Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that at least \$500 million would be needed for that purpose over the next year.

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Graham Martin (center), U.S. ambassador to Saigon, arriving aboard evacuation ship.

Says All Fighting Is Ended

Communist Regime Issues Decrees in Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

at first stood in doorways and watched the troops pour into the city. Then some began cheering.

Many former government soldiers turned in their arms and tried to lose themselves amid the civilian population. But there were periodic outbreaks of gunfire—some from pockets of resistance and others from celebrating Viet Cong and North Vietnamese firing into the air.

A police colonel shot himself in front of the National Assembly building after walking up to an army memorial statue and saluting. He died later in a hospital.

Some South Vietnamese pilots continued yesterday to fly plane-loads of relatives and other members of the armed forces to Thailand.

In Hanoi, people embraced each other in a "general explosion of joy," the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported. Flags were raised, and the North Vietnamese capital "became the noisiest and happiest city in the world."

At 11:30 a.m. on April 30, 1975, the flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam fluttered above the palace of the puppet president and on other buildings in the city, said Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo.

Minh Taken Away
President Duong Van Minh announced his government's unconditional surrender in a broadcast at midday and ordered the South Vietnamese forces to turn in their arms. He was then taken by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops to an unknown location.

Four hours later, a jeepload of North Vietnamese soldiers brought the 51-year-old retired general back to a microphone, and he appeared again to the government forces to give up.

Mr. Nguyen Thi Binh, the foreign minister of the PRG, said in an interview in Danang on Tuesday that Gen. Minh "might still have some role to play in the future of Vietnam."

Hundreds of South Vietnamese applauded as North Vietnamese tanks, armored vehicles and camouflaged trucks drove along Unity Boulevard to the presidential palace.

The six-story U.S. Embassy, which withstood a determined Viet Cong commando attack in 1968, was no match yesterday for thousands of Saigonese. They took everything, including the kitchen sinks and a machine to shred documents.

"Totally Liberated"
The Viet Cong took over the Saigon radio station and announced: "We representatives of the liberation forces of Saigon formally proclaim that Saigon has been totally liberated. We accept the unconditional surrender of Gen. Duong Van Minh, President of the former government."

The spate of announcements yesterday and today was in sharp contrast to the near silence from Cambodia since the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh April 17.

International telecommunications out of Saigon, however, remained cut.

In Tokyo, it was reported that Associated Press correspondents in Saigon said they were moving freely in the city and were able to purchase food at local markets. The message, sent through the

United Press International, said that they had entered within the 12-mile limit claimed by North Vietnam.

The Defense Department declined yesterday to say whether the United States was continuing unarmored reconnaissance flights over South Vietnam. Prior to the fall of the Saigon government, the Defense Department regularly had conducted such flights, contending that they did not violate either the 1973 Paris peace accords or congressional restrictions against the reintroduction of American military forces into Indochina.

Manila Stand
According to The Washington Post, sources reported that the U.S. evacuation flotilla will sail 2,000 miles across the Pacific to Guam to avoid Philippines bases and thereby avert a possible confrontation with the Manila government.

As presently planned, only a few ships needing food, fuel or other provisions will put in at the big U.S. logistical base at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

On Monday, the Philippines Foreign Ministry informed the United States in a diplomatic note of its "understanding" that Vietnamese military personnel or political refugees will not be brought ashore at Subic Bay or Clark Air Base, the major U.S. bases in the Philippines. Manila is reported fearful of offending the Hanoi government, and is anxious to establish a neutralist position among Southeast Asian states.

Major U.S. Airlift
The Philippines pronounced a sudden, major U.S. airlift of Vietnamese refugees from Clark Air Base to Guam, Wake Island and even California. From 9 a.m. Tuesday to 8 a.m. yesterday, as many as 4,500 refugees were placed aboard Air Force planes. By last night, the formerly crowded refugee facilities at Clark were nearly deserted.

Meanwhile, the refugees that

Japanese Embassy, gave no further details.

The Japanese news agency, Kyodo, quoting reliable sources in Saigon, reported that troops were patrolling the city unarmed. Street stalls and some shops were open, although gasoline was scarce, it said.

But the sources told Kyodo that disturbances were reported from Cholon, Saigon's Chinatown, throughout the day, delaying the take-over of the area.

They also said that the new regime broadcast appeals over the radio in Can Tho, the capital of the Mekong Delta, to three divisions to surrender.

Viet Cong representatives in Paris said they did not know when the Revolutionary Government would take over the administration in Saigon from the military rulers.

But the representatives said that Premier Huynh Tan Phat and Foreign Minister Binh were expected to arrive there in the next few days to assess the situation.

The new President of South Vietnam, Duong Van Minh, had called publicly for the removal of the last of the Americans as one of the preconditions to a possible negotiated settlement with the Communists ringing the capital.

Mr. Ford whispered to the messenger that the National Security Council should be assembled.

Joined Top Advisers
At 7:30 p.m., Mr. Ford joined his senior advisers: Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger; William Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. George Brown.

Mr. Kissinger said Tuesday evening that the result of the 45-minute meeting was a decision by the President to wait until dawn, fast approaching in Saigon, in hope that the Communist shelling of the Saigon airport would end and the gradual evacuation by fixed-wing aircraft could resume.

At 8:20 Monday night, Mr. Kissinger joined Mr. Ford in the White House. Evidently they learned at about that time that the shelling of Tan Son Nhut had ended.

Shortly before 10 p.m., two of the American 130 planes left Tan Son Nhut, preparing to land. But the runways, Mr. Kissinger said, were swarming with South Vietnamese seeking access to the evacuation flights and the situation was "out of control."

Could Not Land
At the airport, Maj. Gen. Homer Smith, the defense attaché, concluded that the planes could not land. He telephoned Adm. Noel Gayler, the Pacific commander, in Honolulu, and Adm. Gayler relayed the information to Mr. Schlesinger at the Pentagon.

At nearly the same time, Mr. Kissinger was conferring by telephone with Ambassador Martin. From the embassy in Saigon, Mr. Martin recommended the last of four evacuation options—the removal of Americans by helicopter—be put in effect.

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For Ford Administration

All-Night Vigil in Washington Marked U.S. Exit From Saigon

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—The U.S. exit from South Vietnam, like so much that preceded it, was dictated by events in Saigon that outpaced hopes in Washington.

President Ford ordered the evacuation of the last remnants of the American presence—the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and the defense attaché's compound at nearby Tan Son Nhut Airport—after Ambassador Graham Martin reluctantly recommended: "We should go with Option 4." Option 4 was the plan for the immediate evacuation by helicopter of all remaining American citizens, and as many South Vietnamese as possible.

Mr. Ford assented to the recommendation, ordered the withdrawal of the last Americans and received a briefing on how the evacuation would be conducted.

Officials in the White House said Tuesday that there had been no emotion and no dramatics as Mr. Ford yielded to the reality of imminent danger to the remaining Americans in Saigon.

"I think everyone understood the import" of the order to evacuate without having to state it, Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said.

Closing Chapter
Based on accounts by Ford administration officials, here is how the President decided on the action that he said "closes a chapter in the American experience."

It was early Monday evening. The President's economic and energy advisers sat around him in the Cabinet room of the White House, discussing continued high unemployment and Mr. Ford's concern about whether Congress might soon enact a comprehensive energy program. An aide handed Mr. Ford a note.

The note described the situation in Saigon. A short time earlier, Communist rocket and artillery fire had struck Tan Son Nhut Airport, killing two U.S. Marines and destroying one of the large C-130 military transports that had been used to evacuate Americans and "high risk" South Vietnamese.

The new President of South Vietnam, Duong Van Minh, had called publicly for the removal of the last of the Americans as one of the preconditions to a possible negotiated settlement with the Communists ringing the capital.

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Thank Northern 'Brothers'

Vietnam Reds in Paris Pledge Peace, Nonalignment Policy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, May 1 (NYT)—The war in Vietnam is over, the Provisional Revolutionary Government said here yesterday in a statement hailing "a victory of historic significance for the South Vietnamese population."

The statement, which followed the surrender of Saigon to the Vietnamese Communists early Wednesday, said that the new South Vietnamese regime would follow a foreign policy of "peace and nonalignment," and gave assurances that the lives and property of foreigners in the country would be protected.

The statement was issued by Dinh Ba Thi, the head of the South Vietnamese Communist delegation here that was established under the 1973 Paris agreements to negotiate a political solution with the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"Henceforth," the statement said, "South Vietnam is free and

independent. The sacred testament of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh is realized."

Situation 'Stabilized'

No details were issued here on events in Saigon, but the Communist spokesman said later: "The PRG controls the city. The situation is stabilized and becoming normal."

The Communist statement emphasized a policy of "peace, independence, democracy and national concord." It said that the South Vietnamese Communists had been "supported and staunchly helped by their brothers in the North" and included among the new government's goals "progress toward peaceful reunification of Vietnam."

There was no further reference to implementing the 1973 Paris cease-fire agreement, which had been the repeated demand until last weekend. But the statement said that the Communists' policy "of great union and national concord especially aims at erasing hatred and divisions and offering a piece and a role to all inhabitants, irrespective of their past, in the tremendous task of reconstruction and building."

Aid Accepted

The foreign policy was declared to be "peace and nonalignment." Economic and technical aid will be accepted "from any country, with no political conditions attached," and South Vietnam will "establish relations with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty," the statement said.

There were a number of references to U.S. "neocolonialism" and "aggression," but the statement also extended "warm thanks" to the "American people," among others, who "supported and helped our people in its just struggle."



MAY DAY IN MOSCOW—Workers carrying banners with slogans and portraits parading yesterday through a packed Red Square in the new non-military Soviet celebration.

May 1 Theme Is War's End

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas Stafford, who will command the Apollo spaceship in a joint flight with a Soviet Soyuz on July 15, and who recently visited the Soviet launching site at Baikonur.

In Spain, one person died, an undetermined number of others were injured or arrested, and extra police patrolled major cities as there were scattered leftist May Day demonstrations against the government.

Stray Bullet

In Vigo, a member of the Guardia Civil opened fire while trying to arrest leftist demonstrators, the news agency Europa Press said. A stray bullet killed 48.

In Lisbon, Communist guards delayed Socialist party leaders trying to take part in May Day celebrations in an incident bound to increase political tensions.

A Socialist party spokesman said guards at the stadium made an effort to keep Socialist leader Mario Soares, Justice Minister Francisco Salgado Zamba and other Socialist party leaders from the celebrations.

The spokesman said Mr. Soares—whose party was the highest victor in last Friday's election that humiliated the Communists—was delayed and could not take his place on the speakers' platform as scheduled.

The Communist-dominated central trade union refused to let the moderate Popular Democrat party, which ran second to the Socialists in last week's elections, take part in the official celebrations.

In Athens, the extremist Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece, which claimed responsibility for an attack on the U.S. Embassy last week, had to shift a rally planned for a central square to a suburb after the government banned the site for a rally and a large police force was mobilized to prevent it. Less than 1,000 persons attended the rally.

Military Display

In Eastern Europe, several Soviet bloc states celebrated Soviet victory over Germany 30 years ago. The East Germans had a May Day military display, discontinued by the Soviet Union several years ago.

In Prague, Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak pledged to support East-West détente despite what he described as slanderous campaigns abroad designed to increase international tensions.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat called on the United States to spell out its position in the Arab-Israeli conflict "in black and white" following its reappraisal of Middle East policy. Mr. Sadat made a May Day speech at Assiut, 185 miles south of Cairo.

In West Berlin, about 30,000 persons, many of them Maoists, gathered in John F. Kennedy Square. Many chanted, "The first of May and Vietnam is free."

In Mexico City, an estimated 700,000 workers marched through the main plaza while President Luis Cheever and members of his Cabinet watched.

In Japan, more than 1 million persons rallied and demonstrated peacefully with slogans denouncing inflation and nuclear weapons, according to police reports. The demonstrators also called for higher wages, better social programs and the advancement of women.

The British government devised the election and set the condition that the form of government that emerges from the convention must be acceptable to the "broad mass" of people in Northern Ireland, including the Catholic minority, and to the British Parliament. That was expected to mean some sort of power-sharing between the province's one million Protestants and half-million Catholics.

Guerrilla warfare among militants in the two communities broke out in August, 1969, and since then has taken at least 1,217 lives, injured thousands more and caused millions of dollars worth of property damage.

Ulster's only previous power-sharing administration, called the Northern Ireland Executive, collapsed last May 28 after only five months in existence because of a two-week general strike organized by hardline Protestants.

The British government was hoping moderates on both sides would win this time. But most people interviewed in Belfast dur-

ing the election campaign expected hardline Protestants to gain a solid majority. The convention would then probably turn into a shouting match and eventually collapse, they said.

The voting, expected to divide along Catholic and Protestant lines, was to elect 78 delegates to a constitutional convention that will try to work out a new form of provincial government for Northern Ireland, which has been ruled directly from London for nearly a year.

The 14,000 British troops in the province and the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the provincial police force, were on full alert, but only sporadic minor violence marked the balloting. Police officers said a general apathy among voters and a boycott urged in Catholic areas seemed to contribute to the low turnout.

Politicians had predicted a turnout of about 70 per cent. Counting does not begin until tomorrow and the results are not expected to be known until late Saturday.

The British government de-

Syria Drops Arab League Bid To Mediate Dispute With Iraq

DAMASCUS, May 1 (AP)—Syria today abandoned an Arab League attempt to mediate its dispute with Iraq over the waters of the Euphrates River. The Syrians accused the Iraqis of threats and propaganda that made the talks "pointless."

The Syrian Foreign Ministry said that its delegates walked out of a meeting of the Arab League committee that has been trying to get the two neighboring Arab nations to agree on how much Euphrates water Syria's Tabqa Dam should divert from Iraq.

"The continued propaganda campaign by Iraq serves to ascertain that the Iraqi government does not want to create the adequate atmosphere for a settlement," a Syrian statement said. "Therefore the Syrian government is not bound anymore by the committee activity and has instructed its Arab League delegation to take no part in the committee meetings."

The committee—including Egypt, Sudan, Algeria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Morocco—was set up April 22 after Iraq accused Syria of threatening the livelihood of 3 million Iraqi farmers.

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CIA Attempt To Kill Castro In '59 Claimed

Ex-Colonel Says It Flew In 2 Gunmen

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A retired Air Force colonel says that the CIA once requested a plane from his command and flew two men into Cuba to kill Premier Fidel Castro.

Fletcher Prouty said that he was giving his account now of his involvement in the abortive plot in "late 1958 or early 1959" because of a verbal attack by former CIA Director Richard Helms on CBS newsmen Daniel Schorr for reporting possible CIA involvement in assassination schemes.

"It got me a little upset," Mr. Prouty said of Mr. Helms' denunciation, which was widely reported (NYT, April 30) and televised.

Mr. Prouty, who handled Air Force liaison with the CIA, said in a telephone interview Tuesday that the CIA had been asked about the plot to kill Mr. Castro. Mr. Helms has claimed to have no knowledge of CIA responsibility for any assassination, but has not mentioned the possibility of unsuccessful attempts.

"Dirty Tricks" Unit

At the time of the alleged Castro assassination attempt, Mr. Helms was in almost total control of the CIA's clandestine operations against Cuba; Mr. Prouty said. Mr. Helms was assistant to Richard Bissell, then the CIA's deputy director of plans, in charge of the agency's so-called "dirty tricks" department.

Mr. Prouty said he dispatched a specially equipped Air Force plane at the CIA's request to land two Cuban exiles on a road near Havana. The would-be assassins were "equipped with a high-powered rifle and telescopic sights" and "knew how to get to a building in Havana which overlooked a building where Castro passed daily," Mr. Prouty said.

He said the five-seat, single-engine plane landed and returned safely to Eglin Air Force base in Florida, but the two exiles, "as far as I know, were picked up between where they were left off and town."

Mr. Prouty said one of the exiles was named Oscar Spjio. Now an Amtrak official, Mr. Prouty was with the Defense Department's Office of Special Operations at the time of the plot.

Artillery Exchange

BEIRUT, May 1 (AP)—Israeli and Lebanese gunners exchanged artillery fire yesterday for the first time in almost a month. The Lebanese Defense Ministry said its artillery repelled two Israeli attempts to penetrate south Lebanon and scored a hit on an Israeli personnel carrier.

The Israeli military command said that Arab gunners had fired a shell at an Israeli patrol near the border settlement of Shebua. It said that its forces had returned the fire. Weather side reported any casualties.

Sadat to Open Canal

CAIRO, May 1 (AP)—Riding on the bridge that destroys Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will formally reopen the Suez Canal June 5, the eighth anniversary of its closing during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

As part of the opening ceremony, a convoy of five ships will travel half the length of the 103-mile-long waterway from Port Said at the northern end, to Ismailia, the midway point.

There Mr. Sadat will visit a cemetery and lay wreaths on tombs of Egyptian war dead before boarding a helicopter to fly to Suez at the southern end of the canal.

Judge Kidnapped

DUBLIN, May 1 (AP)—Two young men kidnapped a retired British judge but released him unhurt early today after their car crashed through a police checkpoint near the border with Northern Ireland, officials said.

Police said the two men late last night broke into the Dublin home of Sir Paget Bourke, 69, former chief justice of the British colonial service. They tied up his wife and drove off with the judge in a stolen car.

Neighbors alerted police, who set up checkpoints north of the city.

The kidnappers crashed through a checkpoint at Ballycannel and fled on foot across the fields leaving Sir Paget in the car unharmed.

The motive for the kidnapping was not disclosed.

Soames of EEC Will Visit China

BRUSSELS, May 1 (NYT)—The first formal contact between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of China will take place next weekend in Peking when Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commission member responsible for EEC external relations, flies there for seven days of consultation with senior officials.

His visit follows a series of discreet overtures by the Chinese during the last two years. "We regard this only as a first step, although a very important one," a commission official said today.

Aides to Sir Christopher emphasized that they have no detailed knowledge of exactly what the Chinese want to discuss. They hope the talks will clear the way for an eventual EEC-China trade agreement, of which a draft was sent to Peking last fall.

Again Delaying Oil Levy Rise, Ford Eyes Price Curbs' End

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT)—In another prod to Congress to enact comprehensive energy legislation, the White House announced yesterday that President Ford was again deferring—for up to 30 days—an increase in the special fee on imported crude oil that he was starting an administrative process which could end all crude oil price controls in two years.

The move to phase out the remaining controls on crude oil prices was expected to provoke new frictions between the Republican President and some Democrats in Congress.

However, the White House left open the possibility that Mr. Ford might sign legislation which would extend the decontrol period to 3 1/2 or 4 years if Congress wrote such a provision into an energy bill otherwise acceptable to the President.

The administration plan, as outlined at a White House news briefing by Frank Zarb, head of the Federal Energy Administration, is to reduce the volume of

price-controlled crude oil by about 4 per cent a month for two years. Presumably, the present average ceiling price on oil still under controls would remain unchanged at \$9.25 a barrel.

Retail Price Rise

Mr. Zarb said that this plan might go into effect as early as June 1. It could cause the price of a gallon of gasoline to rise by 1 1/4 cents every six months, or 5 cents in two years, he said.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that decontrol would add \$280 a year to the energy outlays of a typical family—presumably once all controls had lapsed. Sen. Jackson said he would introduce a resolution of disapproval in the Senate.

Mr. Zarb reiterated the administration argument that ending controls and letting prices rise would help the United States shrink its need to import oil and by 1985 achieve "invulnerability" to an oil cutoff by foreign powers.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, on Tuesday wrote to Mr. Ford: "Governments establish the price, and it appears preferable to the Senate as to who's that the United States government, rather than the governments of the OPEC (oil-exporting) nations, determine the price of energy in the nation."

Legal Curbs

Under the law, either the House or the Senate could block the decontrol action by a simple majority vote. Moreover, Mr. Zarb acknowledged that the law also limited the duration of decontrol actions by the President to 90 days and that Mr. Ford would have to resubmit his proposal to Congress every three months.

The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of November, 1973, which extends oil price-control authority until next Aug. 31, requires that either house express its disapproval within five legislative days of receiving the President's proposal. Democrats have said that Senate and House rules would let Republicans keep the matter from coming to a vote for five days.

In February, the President delayed for two months an increase in this special fee on imported crude oil from \$1 a barrel to \$2. The first \$1 had been imposed as of Feb. 1.

U.S. Unit Advises Body-Spray Ban

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A Food and Drug Administration advisory panel yesterday recommended a federal ban on the sale of aerosol anti-perspirants containing aluminum because they might cause serious and permanent lung damage.

Zincron sprays are only slightly more effective in preventing underarm wetness than other anti-perspirants, the panel said, and not enough to justify the health risk.

FDA commissioner Alexander Schmidt took the report and its recommendations under consideration.

Azores Antonomy

In the background of the renewed Portuguese interest in negotiating is the widely held suspicion here that the United States is supporting an Azores autonomy movement that in reality favors independence.

The movement made some headway with the support and encouragement of private American business interests and of Azoreans living in the United States, who account for a high proportion of the Portuguese colony there.

A strong anti-Communist attitude prevails in the Azores. Fears that the mother country might go so far left as to fall under Communist domination have reportedly fed separatist sentiment.

One reason why the Portuguese think the United States, or at least the Pentagon, might be interested in an independent Azores is the opposition expressed in Lisbon to further use of the base, at Lajes, to ferry military supplies to Israel. Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves and other officials have said they would not allow the base to be used against the Arabs, with whom they are trying to re-establish close relations after a long period of estrangement.

Thieu Is Silent On Saigon Fall

TAIPEI, May 1 (NYT)—Former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu had no statement concerning the Communist take-over in Saigon, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy here said yesterday.

Mr. Thieu arrived here last Saturday and moved into the suburban residence of his elder brother, Saigon's ambassador to Taiwan.

The former president's wife is also here. The Thieus' two children are said to be in Europe.

Foreign Minister Says Seoul Is Confident of U.S. Support

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, May 1 (NYT)—South Korean Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo said yesterday that his government was not alarmed by the fall of South Vietnam to the Communists and was confident that the United States would honor its commitment to defend South Korea.

Mr. Kim, in an interview, appeared to counter fears expressed in Washington that the impact of the fall of Cambodia and South Vietnam would be felt more in South Korea than anywhere else in Asia. The border with North Korea is only 30 miles from this capital.

The foreign minister also appeared to diff. with the view held by President Chung Hee Park, who told the nation on Tuesday that "although South Vietnam is far removed, we cannot regard the situation there as a fire across the river."

Mr. Kim expressed little concern over the unfavorable image of South Korea that exists in the United States, caused by repressive political measures, torture, and expulsion of U.S. missionaries.

Priest Is Expelled

Last night, the government expelled a U.S. Catholic priest, the Rev. James Sinnott of the Maryknoll Order, for allegedly engaging in political activities against the South Korean government.

Mr. Kim said that South Korea was no more repressive than some other Asian nations. He admitted that there had been unauthorized torture of dissidents, but he said it was no more than that in the United States, Britain or West Germany.

The foreign minister, who has served as ambassador in Washington, said the defeat of South Vietnam and Cambodia was "a good lesson."

Our Own Feet

He said that "we have to stand on our own feet—self-reliant in defense, self-sustaining in economy. These have been our principal national policies in these several years."

About the U.S. commitment to South Korea, Mr. Kim said: "We are quite confident, quite confident. In case the United States commitment is not abided by, it means that America, the U.S.A., will be the U.S.A. in North America, not an Atlantic power, not a Pacific power."

South Korea, which is allied with the United States through a mutual security treaty, previously urged Washington to amend the treaty so that the commitment of U.S. forces to aid South Korea in hostilities would be automatic. As it stands now, the United States is obliged to act only in accordance with constitutional processes.

Mr. Kim said, however, that "we are not going to propose revision of this United States-Korea security pact. Also, we are not raising any suspicions or any doubt at all on the commitment of the U.S. government."

Sweden, India and Laos Give Recognition to Reds in Saigon

From Wire Dispatches

NGOK, May 1.—Sweden, and Laos yesterday were the nations recognizing the Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

The capitulation of Swedish Foreign Minister Olof Palme said that the PRG had decided by the decision by Foreign Ministry. He did not know in Stockholm to official diplomatically.

Palme cheered of its government to recognize the Vietnamese government.

Palme's Assets In U.S. Frozen

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The U.S. government has frozen all assets of Vietnamese citizens and the South Vietnam government in the United States, the Treasury Department said.

The action, standard procedure when a foreign country falls to a government that the United States considers hostile, was taken to give the government recourse to some compensation should American assets be seized. Similar action was taken when Cambodia fell to the Khmer Rouge.

The action requires individuals or companies dealing with the new government to obtain licenses.

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Deliverance

The last stage of an era-long American involvement in Vietnam was distinctive, not only because it brought a particular agony to an end but also because during that brief stage the United States acted with notable responsibility and care. All Americans, save the few inadvertently lost, were removed safely and in a way which deterred any larger accident and which provided time and an atmosphere in which tens of thousands of Vietnamese who chose to leave could do so. The effort made to assist those Vietnamese was an admirable demonstration of loyalty to a group of human beings otherwise bereft of hope. It may not have nullified so many other excesses committed during long years of war, but it had this virtue: It was the right thing to do. The United States also, in the last days, made what seems to us an entirely genuine and selfless attempt to facilitate a negotiated solution that would cut short further Vietnamese suffering. That the attempt did not forestall the unconditional surrender forced out of President Minh is no reflection on the motives of those who made it.

Americans, in other words, can include a positive judgment of their government's final acts in Vietnam in their larger judgment of the war as a whole. And they should. For if much of the actual conduct of Vietnam policy over the years was wrong and misguided—even tragic—it cannot be denied that some part of the purpose of that policy was right and defensible. Specifically, it was right to hope that the people of South Vietnam would be able to decide on their own form of government and social order. The American public is entitled, indeed obligated, to explore how good im-

pulses came to be transmuted into bad policy, but we cannot afford to cast out all remembrance of that earlier impulse. For the fundamental "lesson" of Vietnam surely is not that Americans as a people are intrinsically bad, but rather that we are capable of error—and on a gigantic scale. That is the spirit in which the postmortems on Vietnam ought now to go forward. Not just the absence of recrimination, but also the presence of insight and honesty is required to bind up the nation's wounds.

Mr. Kissinger was wise, in his news conference Tuesday night, not to make stark predictions one way or the other about how the foreign policy of the United States would henceforth unfold. That is not just because there are so many obvious uncertainties. It is also because foreign policy proceeds a great deal more from the character and outlook of a people than from the specific manipulations of public men. Vietnam—by which we mean the whole play through the years—has made Americans extremely sensitive to limitations on American power, but it has provided so far no clear guide to or consensus on how that power should be used. The large sprawling domestic debate on foreign policy that has gone on in recent years will not end now. It will intensify. Fortunately, the United States still has the great power, measured in conventional military and economic terms, to afford the luxury of a debate. For the moment, it is perhaps enough to say the country will fare better if it regards what has finally happened in Vietnam as bearing, for Americans, the potential for deliverance as well as disaster. Such a perception is the best foundation on which the future can be built.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Liberation'

The end, when it finally came, was sudden, sharp and definitive. No negotiations, no period of transition to dampen the exhilaration of the Vietnamese Communists in Hanoi, victorious in their 30-year war for Indochina.

There is now the victory of conquest, not of conciliation. All the intricate arrangements for political transition, which the United States had helped to negotiate more than two years ago and then proceeded to forget, came to naught. The Viet Cong, organized as the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, now rules unchallenged over Saigon.

The effects of this upheaval will not be quickly assimilated in the global power balance. Nor will the lessons of victory—and defeat—be evident in their full impact for months to come. Much will depend on what happens now: on the speed and equity with which South Vietnam's new leaders restore the normal life of their nation, and the magnanimity—or lack thereof—which they display to Vietnamese and foreigners who resisted Hanoi's designs for take-over.

Retention in political office of Duong Van Minh, South Vietnam's President in the last tumultuous days, could give at least symbolic assurance to a confused and weary population; Nguyen Thi Binh, the PRG Foreign Minister, has at least suggested that such

gestures of continuity are under consideration. Certainly on the technical level, the problems of maintaining civil order and basic government services will be as great for the new government as they were for the old in its last weeks, particularly with a capital flooded by refugees.

The example of Cambodia—what little is so far known—is not encouraging. Since the fall of Phnom Penh to the Communist-led insurgents exactly two weeks ago, all normal communications from the capital have been cut off. Some 600 foreigners, including neutral diplomats, officials of international relief organizations and news-men, were confined in isolation in the French Embassy where food and basic supplies were rapidly depleted. When finally the United Nations succeeded in arranging for their evacuation, the only means authorized was a truck convoy to the Thai border 250 miles away, despite availability of a French aircraft waiting in nearby Vientiane.

The habits and suspicions of years of insurgency will not quickly disappear. But the new leaders in both Cambodia and South Vietnam have long asked for support from the entire world. If they wish to be recognized and treated as responsible governments, the first step is to act like responsible governments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Fall of Saigon

Striking with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt, Communist forces have liberated Saigon at one stroke. The Saigon puppet regime collapsed instantly and is finished. The people greet liberation with hilarious joy. The Vietnamese people have waged a long, heroic and tenacious struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and scored a great victory in the war against American aggression. It is a glorious example of a small country resisting and defeating the aggression by a big imperialist power in the period after World War II. The Vietnamese will inspire the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed nations and be recorded in the glorious history of the world's national liberation struggle.

No up-to-date weapons can save imperialism and the reactionaries. In its war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism had spent hundreds of billions of dollars and used all kinds of sophisticated arms except nuclear arms. The great victories of the Indochinese people have brought about a new situation in the region. Nobody and no forces could stop the victorious advance of other peoples in Indochina.

We deeply believe that an independent, free, united and prosperous new Vietnam will certainly come into being.
—From the People's Daily (Peking).

The American armed forces were not militarily defeated in Vietnam, any more than the French armed forces were militarily defeated in Algeria. But America has undoubtedly suffered a political defeat. Americans are naturally anxious to avoid making the same mistake again somewhere else. This has led them to take a much more critical view of all kinds of foreign aid and foreign commitment, and this has naturally provoked further anxiety, in varying degrees, among the foreigners who receive American aid or depend on American commitments.

Obviously the highest level of commitment is the "nuclear umbrella"—an undertaking to use American nuclear weapons in defense of an ally. This is the level of commitment which Western Europe at present enjoys. But it involves so high a degree of American self-sacrifice (since it implies readiness to provoke nuclear retaliation against the United States itself) that its credibility is open to serious question.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

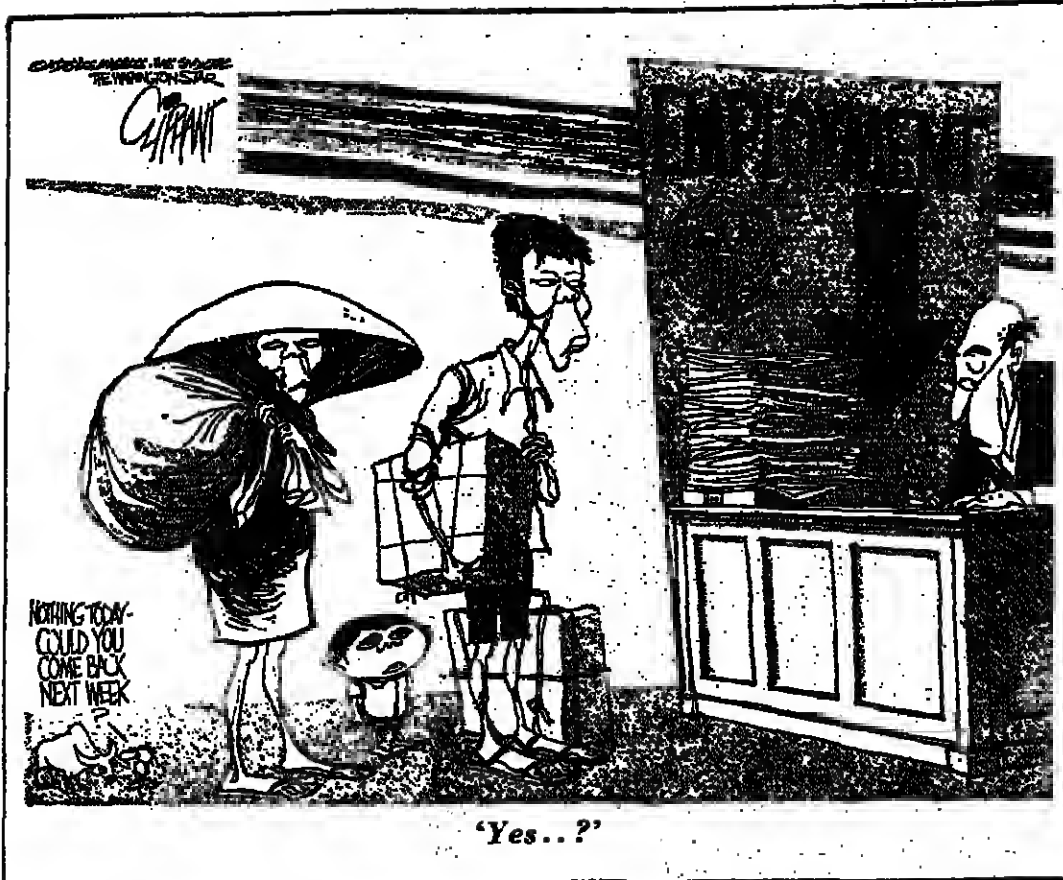
May 2, 1900

ST. PETERSBURG—The Emperor and Empress of Russia attended all the religious ceremonies during Holy Week, and visited all the relics in Moscow in the ancient churches of the Kremlin, where on Holy Thursday, their majesties and their three children received Communion during the Mass, and in the evening the Emperor, Empress, Grand Duke Sergius and Grand Duchess Elizabeth were present at the services in the great church of the Kremlin.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1925

NEW YORK—Deems Taylor and George Gershwin have been commissioned by the Symphony Society to write original works for presentation next season. Mr. Gershwin, whose "Rhapsody in Blue" launched last year by Paul Whiteman, has attracted unusual interest, will write a New York concerto in three movements. "It will reflect the spirit of this city but not in an obvious way," said the young composer. Mr. Taylor's work will be a suite in four movements.



Soviet-U.S. Naval Arms Race

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—President Ford has been stung by the latest Soviet naval exercises into saying that "the Russians built up their navy while we permitted ours to shrink."

Now that the two ships which took part in an exercise that covered the whole globe are on their way back, the Pentagon is beginning a detailed study of the huge volume of electronic and other intelligence it amassed while watching the Soviet movements. A thorough analysis of all this material will take some time, but Mr. Ford's remarks show already that the main object of the Soviet exercise has been achieved. A political analysis of Soviet objectives suggests that Moscow wants to impress the world as the equal of the United States, and administration spokesmen are doing their best to help it. For Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf the exercise shows that the Soviet Navy can operate effectively "in all the oceans of the world." He finds it "disturbing" that the Soviet Navy has twice as many major surface combatants and submarines as the U.S. Navy.

These figures do not quite square with those given to the Senate by Adm. Rickover, who in April compared the U.S. Navy's 181 major combatants with the Soviet Navy's 223. Nor do the figures mean much by themselves, any more than adding up the number of apples, oranges, and plums to produce a grand total means much. The "shrinking" of the U.S. Navy in recent years was a matter of deliberate policy, designed to retire old ships while new ships were being built to take advantage of all the benefits of new technology. The new program has been slowed down by inflation, but this is being rapidly made up.

A New Study

The Soviet Union too is modernizing its navy. A new study from the Brookings Institution estimates that by 1980 the number of major Soviet combat ships will decline by about 10 per cent, but the new units will be larger and better equipped. In the U.S.

Letters

U.S. and Security

There is no overall definition of security per se, the concept varying considerably with the power and ambition of each nation involved. The principle of Monaco, for instance, has a more modest notion of security than either of the two giants, the Soviet Union or the United States.

The more powerful the country, the more its leaders confuse the notion of security with the notion of supremacy.

Czechoslovakia in no way threatened Russian security, but Russian power felt more at ease when its troops, invited by a friendly government, could maneuver in that country at will. Mainly a land power, Russia feels safer when it controls these nations closest to its land mass.

To guarantee the security, the United States is both a Pacific and an Atlantic power, disposing of no doubt of a Navy, missiles and Air Force capable of preventing any significant landing on its shores. But a power that controls two vast oceans must necessarily control the shores beyond. Hence the Marshall Plan and NATO for Europe. And America's struggle to keep Vietnam under its influence can be viewed simply as the "battle of outer rim." Why have a powerful Navy and Air Force that roam the Pacific at will, if you don't control the outer rim of this familiar pond?

Thus, great power leaders, with the ebb and flow of their might, are constantly confusing security and supremacy. All the more so when intricate problems of prestige, raw materials and markets become part of the picture.

Temporarily impressed by expansion and economic advantages, the people for a while back their leaders and go along with a concept of security that verges on naked supremacy. However, if the policy leads to protracted fighting in some far away jungle, this brings the common people, whose sons are involved in the

Navy, not only will the quality of surface warships improve, but the numbers will rise by 13 per cent.

The Brookings study, "The Control of Naval Armaments," by Barry M. Blechman, which does not deal with strategic forces, expresses a good deal of pessimism about the prospects for naval arms limitation. At the same time the study provides the best examination of arms limitation possibilities to appear since the present lap of the naval arms race began. The paper considers the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union might agree to limit their naval deployments in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean, and freeze the naval buildup now proceeding in both countries at the level which it will reach in 1980.

At that time the United States will have a considerable advantage in aircraft carriers, while the Soviet Union will have an equally impressive advantage in submarines. The other categories of major combat ships on both sides will reach a rough level of parity. Blechman proposes a naval limitation agreement which would recognize, with some small changes, the facts of life as they exist in 1980, so far as numbers of ships are concerned, but he would permit continuing modernization of both navies.

Within this framework he is prepared to concede the appearance of naval parity to the Soviet Union and to keep it there—a concept that is firmly rejected by most of those associated with naval matters in the United States. It may be assumed that it would be rejected just as firmly by the Soviet naval lobby. But when the politicians on both sides examine the prospects of the naval arms race as it stretches beyond 1980, they may find it necessary to begin looking for ways to contain it.

The repeated delays in beginning the SALT negotiations, first caused by Moscow and then by Washington, are not recognized as the main reason why the levels of strategic arms have risen so far. But they may find it necessary to begin looking for ways to contain it.

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JEAN DAVIDSON, Saché, France.

Bandung Memories

Twenty years have passed since Indonesia initiated the first Bandung Conference of nonaligned nations (DIT, April 23). The efforts to bring order to combined action for developing nations was always ridiculed by the so-called advanced nations, and most of all in the United States.

We have now seen for also some 20 to 30 years how Western nations poured immense destruction and inhuman suffering over Asian peoples and lands. Will there be more Vietnam and Cambodia? Why should any alien people have to endure for so long so much suffering in order to suit a strategic or global policy of one superpower?

But perhaps, at last, it is recognized in Western capitals that the spirit of the Bandung Conference was aimed at peace and stability among the developing peoples among themselves as well as in relation to the rest of the world.

The present precarious situation in the world is not so much a result of economic difficulties, or the so-called energy crisis, but rather, in my view, we are faced with a crisis of statesmanship. Where are the great leaders of the past, like Churchill, Roosevelt or De Gaulle, or Nehru and Sukarno? I think what was begun at Bandung, as the movement of the "emerging forces" should be taken seriously at last, by the developed world, and perhaps the United States is by now ready to do just that, after all the sacrifices of millions of human souls in Vietnam and elsewhere.

A.M. HANAYL, Paris.

is argued that two sets of arms limitation negotiations—SALT and the talks on East-West force reductions in Europe—are quite enough to go on with.

Spending Rate

But U.S. spending on the Navy is increasing at a higher rate than the spending on other forces—at 6.2 per cent a year between now and 1980, compared with 5.6 per cent on the strategic forces, and 3.3 per cent on the ground forces. The strategic forces also include a large naval component—the submarines and their missiles. If this is added to the Navy's general purpose forces, the Navy's annual rate climbs to 7 per cent, which will amount by 1980 to more than \$30 billion, compared with just over \$18 billion for other strategic arms.

But the strategic arms, both sea- and land-based, are being taken care of in SALT. The arms race has been transferred to the navy, which will be used increasingly by the major powers to assert their role around the world—or, as others might see it, to throw their weight around the world.

For all the talk of the Soviet Navy catching up with the U.S. Navy, the Russians still have a long way to go. But they are certainly not standing still—and what they lack in real naval power with which to impress the world is made up for them by the naval lobbies in the West, which do their best to make the Soviet Navy look bigger and better than it is.

WASHINGTON—The war is over. Did we think we would ever say those words? They bring relief, pain, exhaustion, an aching desire to forget. But the rest cannot be silence—not if America is to restore its integrity and its vision after the ravaging years.

The Vietnam experience cries out for America to re-examine its premises in the world. Inevitably, the process of re-examination must bring into question the man who has dominated our foreign policy, these last six years, as few individuals ever have. To focus on him at a moment of his failure may seem unfair; but then he sought the power and used it in ways that cost hundreds of thousands of lives in Cambodia and Vietnam.

Regardless of one's general view of Henry Kissinger, there is a weighty philosophical reason for him to leave office now. That is the principle of responsibility. When a democracy suffers a disastrous policy failure, resignation of the responsible official helps clear the air. It allows new policies to be developed without the hindrance of personal attachment to the old. It allows public faith in leadership to be restored.

French Defeat

When the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, their government fell. A man with the courage to face reality, Pierre Mendès-France, came in as prime minister and liquidated France's long adventure in Indochina with surprising little public trauma. France emerged stronger.

We do not have a parliamentary system, but the political and psychological necessities at a time of failure are not so different—as Lyndon Johnson understood in 1968. Moreover, Kissinger has taken a truculent line toward our corrective institution, which is Congress: blaming it for South Vietnam's collapse and drafting for President Ford's State of the World speech a series of ill-thought demands that Congress repeal its restraints on his power.

Of course Kissinger is not the sole author of the American debacle in Indochina. Behind him stretches a long line of failed men. But the principle of responsibility usually attaches to those immediately associated with policy disasters, and that is ap-

Media and Vietnam

End of the Tunnel

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In happier Vietnamese days, some cartoonist joked: "Will the last man through the tunnel please turn out the light?" But it is an interesting sidelight on the tragedy that the last Americans remaining in Saigon were the first Americans almost a generation ago to go there—the reporters who stayed behind.

All other Americans have left: the Ambassador, the Foreign Service officers, the military, the businessmen, with all their families and their Vietnamese colleagues. Meanwhile some reporters have stuck it out, even against orders to leave. They are at the end of the tunnel, but they're not turning out the light.

The press has played a critical role in the last days of the Vietnam war. When Secretary Kissinger couldn't get through to Le Duc Tho in Hanoi, or even to President Thieu in Saigon, it was left to the press, through President Ford and Mr. Kissinger, to appear for a negotiated settlement rather than a battle for Saigon.

The Scramble

Meanwhile in the scramble to get the Americans out of Vietnam, the newspapers and television kept sending the message to Moscow, Peking and Hanoi that all Washington wanted was time for compromise, and the American news agencies stayed on the job to report the news.

Wes Gallagher, that tough old trooper of The Associated Press, who risked his own life in World War II, still has his guys in Saigon: Peter Arnett, one of the great reporters of the last generation, George Esper and Matt Franjola.

United Press International has Alan Dawson, Leon Daniel and two full-time "stringers," Charles Huntley and Paul Vogle. NBC says it has three Americans left, but it won't divulge the names for "security reasons." All the other American correspondents have been ordered out by their employers, though in some cases confirmation of their departure has not been received.

Wherever they are, the American reporters have obviously played an important role in this war. It was the first American war reported on television: Tunc in Cronkite, Chancellors on Howard Smith, and see Johnny killed! It was the first American war without censorship, and the reporters were blamed for doing their job—reporting the facts.

Compared to the millions of GIs who fought there, and the 55,000 Americans who died in Vietnam, the reporters weren't much, but 56 American and foreign reporters were killed, or are still "missing." Robert Capa and Larry Burrows of Life magazine,

Charles Eggleston of UPI, Oliver Noonan and Bernard Kollenberg of AP, Welles Hansen of NBC, George Sylvester and George Miller of CBS, and several superb non-American correspondents like Bernard Fall, lost their lives in the struggle.

Not to be too sentimental about these human tragedies, there were reporters who not only put down the facts of the war but predicted the failure of American and South Vietnamese policy. It is not possible to be far in calling the roll, but some reporters, who were vitally telling the truth as they saw it, should not be forgotten: Neil Sheehan, David Halberstam, Charlie Mohr, Mai Browne, Sy Hersh, John Apple and Homer Bigart of The New York Times; Gene Roberts, now of the Philadelphia Inquirer; Ward Just, Laurence Stern and Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post—all these and many others lived in the continental and the Caswell in Saigon, and rode in the planes and helicopters into the Vietnamese battlefields.

Maybe the radio and television reporters with their cameras had more influence than anybody else, but it is not possible to record the history of the war of Southeast Asia without mentioning the role of what is called the media for good or bad.

The reporters began by defending the policy of American intervention, but reported facts that suggested it wouldn't work. Presidents Johnson and Nixon vilified them for challenging the official line that all was going well, and refusing to "get on the team," but in the end, the reporters came nearer to the truth in Vietnam than the officials.

A Point

There may be an important point here: It is no longer possible for a free country to fight even a limited war in a world of modern communications, with reporters and television cameras on the battlefield, against the feelings and wishes of the people.

Maybe the historians will agree that the reporters and the cameras were decisive in the end. They brought the issue of the war to the people, before the Congress or the courts, and forced the withdrawal of American power from Vietnam.

One result is that the reporters of the press and radio and television are now being blamed for the defeat of American policy and power in Indochina, which is another way of challenging the whole idea of democracy. For in the long tragic history of the war, the reporters have been more honest with the American people than the officials, and with all their shortcomings, their contributions should not be despised or forgotten.

Look on My Works...

By Anthony Lewis

propriate in Kissinger's case for a number of reasons.

The early American decisions on Indochina can be regarded as blundering efforts to do good. But by 1969 it was clear to most of the world—and most Americans—that the intervention had been a disastrous mistake. Instead of doing good, Kissinger sought to avoid it by widening the war and then pulling American combat forces out under cover of the illusion that "stability" had been achieved.

It was a cynical policy, because Kissinger well knew that the Saigon regime did not have the political base to last a minute without perpetual American intervention on its behalf. The cynicism intensified when he declared "peace" and then allowed Saigon to block the political terms of the Paris agreement—the one chance for peaceful transition.

The end was worse of all. As illusion crumbled in Vietnam, Kissinger swung between hysteria and immobility. He pronounced America "faithless before the world." He insisted that the country stick to such failed ideas as more arms for Saigon. He tried to arouse indignation and then piously deplored it.

A month ago there was still a chance for a cease-fire and a negotiated settlement—a chance to save lives—but Kissinger clung to Nguyen Van Thieu. He let his ambassador in Saigon delay evacuation until the final shame was inevitable. Americans clubbing the fingers of Vietnamese trying to climb the walls of the embassy compound.

After these last weeks, the extraordinary era of a personalized American foreign policy—with one man making it, executing it, negotiating—must be at an end. Such established outside figures as Clark Clifford are saying out loud that Kissinger should go. Within the executive branch, there is growing disillusionment with his manner and substance of his performance.

If he should hang on, Kissinger will be operating under new restraints, executive and congressional. Ford may see the advantage, to him, of having a new secretary of state: one not tied to the failures of the past, one who could restore dignity and credibility to that office.

Means and Ends

But whatever happens to the person, there will be deeper questions to answer about American policy in the Kissinger years. They are questions about means and ends.

The means with which the world has become familiar are bombs and threats, secret undertakings and tall tales—the diplomacy not of Metternich but of Curtis LeMay and Barnum Munchausen. The stated end has been "stability." In practice that has meant attempts to freeze the status quo, and a concern for power rather than humanity.

Do those means and ends represent the American vision 200 years after we made our revolution? The real question is not for Henry Kissinger but for ourselves.

Most Practices Now Corrected

Storage of A-Arms in Europe Criticized as Lax in Report

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A formerly secret Senate report says American nuclear weapons have been stored in Europe under conditions so lax that they have been vulnerable to attack by terrorists.

In one case, according to the still partly censored report released yesterday, atomic bombs were stored in the basement of an office building, with only minimum protection.

The Department of Defense indicated, however, that since the report was written in 1973 most of the deficiencies have been corrected.

The report was prepared by

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., chairman of the congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee, and Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., ranking Republican on the panel, following an inspection of storage sites in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

The report was declassified and censored by the Department of Defense at Sen. Pastore's request.

As a result of the report, D.R. Cotter, assistant to the secretary of defense for atomic energy, said, the United States has reduced the number of nuclear storage sites in Europe by 20 per cent.

Further Cuts Possible

"Our studies indicate we can reduce another 10 to 15 per cent next year," Mr. Cotter wrote to Sen. Pastore.

In a speech in the Senate, Sen. Pastore praised improvements in the nuclear-storage program. But he urged the Department of Defense to cut the number of storage sites further and reduce by half the 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons stored in Europe.

In their report, Sens. Pastore and Baker were especially critical of the storage of land-mine-type devices known as "atomic demolition munitions" in Europe. These devices may not be usable in a wartime situation because of political considerations, the senators wrote.

Such weapons, buried in the ground, are designed for such purposes as blocking invasion routes. If they were detonated in a populated area, civilians probably would be harmed.

"If such constraints make the use of atomic demolition munitions unlikely, we are unable to understand why so many are stored in locations that are classified," Sens. Pastore and Baker said.

Although they made their inspection tour two years ago, Sen. Baker and Sen. Pastore denied public statements made about their report until the Department of Defense had time to correct deficiencies in the storage program.

In a letter to Sen. Pastore, Mr. Cotter wrote: that the report "has assisted us in identifying deficiencies in a critical area of our defense posture . . . For each deficiency cited we have subsequently taken corrective action that has had general application across our full deployment of nuclear weapons."

Deficiencies Listed

Among examples of what they called deficiencies in the storage program, Sens. Pastore and Baker cited:

• Meticulous checks by security guards at storage sites "would have little impact on denying entry to a terrorist group."

• The case in which nuclear weapons were stored in the basement of a barracks-office building, without the usual double outside fence. A guard was posted at the building for the first time on the day the senators visited it.

• Nuclear depth-bombs are stored in a desolate area and are vulnerable to attack. The commander in chief of Allied Forces in Southern Europe "indicated that it might be practical for the U.S. Navy aircraft . . . to fly their own weapons with them . . . rather than having them stored . . . the report said."

• The policy of storing nuclear weapons near existing military installations means, in one case, that such weapons must travel for 300 yards on public roads.

The senators said the location of tactical nuclear weapons in forward areas "places a cruel and unreasonable burden on the President."

"In the event of hostilities," they said, "he may be forced to make a choice to use or not use nuclear weapons in a matter of minutes or hours, based on reports from a remote battlefield. The impact of such a decision could well catapult us into a nuclear holocaust."

Miceli Gets Bail in Rome

ROME, May 1 (Reuters).—A Rome court ruled yesterday that Gen. Vito Miceli, 58, a former secret service chief arrested six months ago on charges of plotting a coup, should be released on bail of 10 million lire (\$16,800). His release was required by restrictions on the length of detention before trial.



CLEAN SWOOP—Cobra, a Harpy eagle with a six-and-a-half-foot wingspread, gliding through a ward at Shriners Hospital in San Francisco as part of show put on there by trainers from a nearby animal park.

Council Blames Drugs, Crime

Youths May No Longer Sleep At Night in Amsterdam Park

AMSTERDAM, May 1 (Reuters).—Drugs, crime and prostitution have put an end to the four-year program of using Amsterdam's Vondel Park as a refuge for youth.

After two years of debate and acrimony, the City Council recently banned open-air sleeping. The park's nighttime patrons have been tens of thousands of youngsters, mainly foreign, who came to Amsterdam in the summer.

The closure marks the end of a unique experiment aimed at allowing young people to do their thing with a minimum of official interference.

When the experiment started, and "flower power" was still a trend, hippies and adventurous young tourists flocked to the park from all over the world.

"I hope to create a happy atmosphere," said youth leader Piet Riemens when the city fathers lifted nearly all restrictions in 1971. At first, their hopes and good intentions seemed justified.

Colorful hippies roamed the picturesque heart of old Amsterdam during the day, congregated around the monuments and squares and slept at night in the huge park near the city center.

The boys and girls sang and strummed guitars, lashed panaches under a bridge and slept in tents or sleeping bags. Some taxpayers complained about the noise but most Amsterdamers took an indulgent attitude and even a certain pride in their city's liberality. Last year, 80,000

hippies slept in the park in three months alone.

Then it all went sour. Drug peddlers moved in. The number of addicts grew. Pimps tried to turn footloose and penniless girls into prostitutes. Gangs of petty hoodlums started to terrorize youngsters who were there for the pure pleasure of living unrestrained in the open air.

Police complained that the traffic in hard and soft drugs was increasing alarmingly, theft was becoming rampant, filth was accumulating and adequate controls would put an intolerable strain on limited police resources.

After much soul-searching, the City Council finally declared last month, "The Vondel Park project is over . . . The citizens of Amsterdam expect their young visitors to observe city regulations and the Dutch laws, just like anyone else."

Places to Sleep

The council's alderman responsible for youth affairs, Rudi van der Velde, declared that the city already had enough youth hotels, "sleep-in" (cheap hotels), and camping facilities to take care of any peaceable young tourists who would otherwise sleep in the park.

The council said that for the first year or two, social workers in the park had succeeded "in keeping the atmosphere pleasant both for the Amsterdam people and for tourists."

"The foreign hard-drug trade," it said, "had discovered the Netherlands and Amsterdam and is trying to infiltrate into its social life by devious means. People foreign to the city may be taken in by cajoling, pushing and so on. In the seemingly open, friendly situation of Vondel Park, the risks for trusting, inexperienced young tourists are unacceptable."

The team of social workers who have looked after youngsters living in the park declared in an official report that the experiment had failed. "The social workers said the people who frequented the park included too many 'young runaways, addicts, dealers and pushers.'"

Under the Carpet

But Bans Bruggeman, coordinator of the social-service team, says that a ban on living in Vondel Park is likely to mean merely sweeping Amsterdam's problems under the carpet.

"The problem in Vondel Park wasn't sleeping but the daylight hours," he said. "You'll get young people who go to the park during the day and then you'll get all the problems again. What's more, close police surveillance will be necessary to make sure people don't sleep in the park."

Drug-peddling is an endemic problem in Amsterdam, he said, not one caused by the park, which merely made it more visible.

"By banning sleeping, the problems are just transferred to the rest of the city . . . They just become less visible," he said.

Ship Captain Punished For Crash Fatal to 12

HOBART, Tasmania, May 1 (Reuters).—A marine court of inquiry yesterday suspended for six months the master of a bulk ore-carrying vessel which struck the Tasman Bridge here and sank on Jan. 5 with the loss of 12 lives.

The court found that carelessness in navigation under Australian Capt. Boleslaw Fels, 60, caused the 7,274-ton Lake Ilwaco, loaded with zinc ore, to hit the bridge. The ship sank after the bridge fell on top of it. Seven crew members died and five persons were killed when their cars plunged off the bridge into the River Derwent. The court said, however, that the skipper had not been criminally negligent.

S. Africa Cuts Casualty Toll At Israeli Consulate to 1 Dead

JOHANNESBURG, May 1 (AP).—The official casualty toll in the bizarre and bloody siege of the Israeli Consulate in Johannesburg was reduced yesterday by police to one dead and 37 injured.

Police announced that the only person killed in the siege was 31-year-old Vice-Consul Giora Raviv, identified as a member of the Israeli security service.

Barbaric casualty figures put the death toll at three after David Protter, a security officer, seized the consulate Monday and held 21 persons hostage for more than 16 hours.

Protter surrendered to authorities at dawn Tuesday after holding off more than 500 policemen and troops pretending he had five accomplices.

Vorster Statement

The earlier casualty toll was based on a statement by Prime Minister John Vorster in Parliament Monday—when the siege was still in progress—reporting two people had apparently been killed.

After the gunman surrendered, police reported a "third" body was discovered in the building.

Of the injured, 32 were hit by bullets when Protter opened fire with a machine gun on crowded streets outside the consulate.

Five other persons, all hostages in the building, were wounded by police gunfire during the battle with Protter, according to one of three children held in the siege.

Motive Unclear

Police were still questioning the Austrian-born Protter and it was still not clear why he seized the consulate.

Police Minister James Kruger told newsmen Tuesday that Protter has some political axe to grind with the Israeli government.

Confusion over the number of terrorists—originally believed to be six—arose because Protter claimed he was part of a group of three Japanese and three Lebanese and forced hostages to talk to police over a radio link as though they supported him.

Israeli Probe

TEL AVIV, May 1 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin yesterday sent a top aide to South Africa.

Iraqis Are Offering to Settle Border Dispute With Kuwait

By Jim Hoagland

BAGHDAD, May 1 (WP).—Iraq is offering to settle its 14-year-old border dispute with Kuwait as part of a new policy of curbing its ideological and territorial quarrels with conservative neighboring states in the Persian Gulf.

A settlement with Kuwait, which Iraq once claimed as part of its territory, presents a test for the new Iraqi policy of co-existence, which has already produced border agreements with Saudi Arabia and Iran. The issue is intensely felt by both sides.

"We are ready and we have made a proposal," Iraqi Information Minister Tariq Aziz said. He said that Iraq is asking Kuwait to lease to it one-half of Buhayyan Island for 99 years and cede sovereignty over the adjacent Warbah Island to Iraq in return for recognition of Kuwait's land borders, disputed by Iraq since 1961.

Israeli Minister, In France, Sees Warming of Ties

PARIS, May 1 (UPI).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon today began the private part of his visit to France and traveled to the Loire Valley chateau region after completing three days of official talks with French leaders.

Mr. Allon will stop in West Germany on his way back to Israel tomorrow for talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a Bonn government spokesman said today.

Summing up the results of his visit to Paris, Mr. Allon said at a news conference. "After eight years of cold winds blowing from the Blyes toward Israel, I believe a solid dialogue between France and Israel has been established. I think the atmosphere has changed for the better—less pollution."

Asked about prospects for resuming Middle East peace talks following the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy, Mr. Allon said "after a reasonable interval, I can see a new initiative. Of what kind, I can't say."

Dean Thinks Prosecutor Silbert Was Watergate's 'Deep Throat'

NATCHITOCHEES, La., May 1 (AP).—Former White House counsel John Dean 3d says he thinks "Deep Throat" was Earl Silbert, one of the original Watergate prosecutors.

"He was in possession of the records," Dean said yesterday. "I can't think of anyone at the White House who would have known what Silbert knew."

"Deep Throat" was the code name given to their major source by reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, whose coverage of the Watergate story helped win a Pulitzer Prize for The Washington Post. Neither has identified the major source.

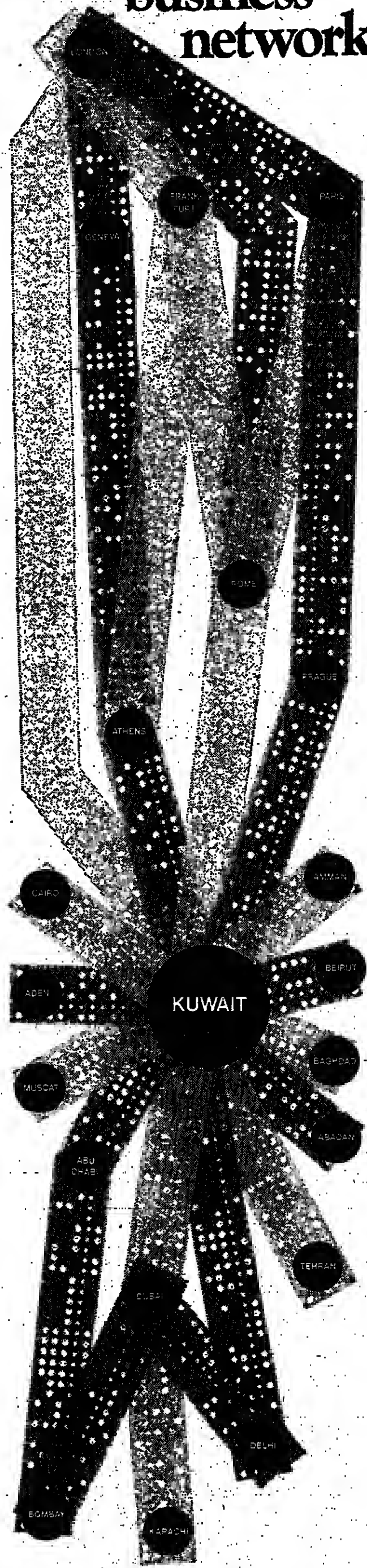
Others have speculated that Dean was "Deep Throat." H.R. Holdeman, who quit as former President Richard Nixon's chief of staff because of the Watergate disclosures, said in a television interview in March that he thought "Deep Throat" was Mark Felt, who resigned as the FBI's associate director in June, 1973. Mr. Felt denied it. He has said he thought "Deep Throat" was a composite of several sources.

"Silbert will be very unhappy with me for calling him 'Deep Throat,'" Dean said. He added that he was not absolutely sure.

"If I am wrong, I expect many deals," Dean said.

"If I am right, I expect some bobbing and weaving in Washington," he added during a speech at Northwestern State University here.

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Goal Achieved 1 Year Early

Japan Reduces Deficit
In Payments Balance

TOKYO, May 1 (AP-DJ).—Japan overcame a steep increase in oil prices without much difficulty in the 12 months ended March and achieved a key balance payments goal one year ahead of schedule.

The Finance Ministry attributed the big improvement to a sharp increase in exports and to a drastic decline in outflows of capital. The 47.3-per-cent expansion in exports resulted from substantial price increases for most goods and to a brisk expansion in volume for some key products such as chemicals and steel.

Japan's fiscal 1974-75 trade surplus expanded to \$4.1 billion from \$789 million a year earlier.

Exports rose to \$97.35 billion from \$38.94 billion in fiscal 1973-74. The Finance Ministry said the value of steel and chemical shipments almost doubled in the year ended March from the levels of the previous year, while exports of ships, automobiles and motor-cycles also gained sharply.

Imports rose to \$53.25 billion from \$38.15 billion the previous year, mainly as a result of higher prices for crude oil.

Japan's long-term capital net outflow dwindled to \$2.18 billion in the year ended March from \$8.11 billion in fiscal 1973-74. The improvement stemmed from official discouragement of Japanese investment in foreign securities, the imposition of controls on some forms of direct investment abroad, and a curtailment in overseas lending by Japanese commercial banks.

Japan financed its fiscal 1974-75 payments deficit by boosting short-term commercial bank borrowings of foreign currency by a net \$5.12 billion in the 12 months ended March. As this intake exceeded the \$3.39-billion payments deficit, the country was able to increase its official reserves to \$14.15 billion as of March 31 from both month-earlier and year-earlier levels.

The balance of payments turnaround has come so quickly that the Japanese are contemplating reopening their capital market to non-residents to avoid an unwanted net inflow of funds in months ahead. The Bank of Japan's recent decision to lend 30 billion yen to the Asian Development Bank was interpreted as a signal of changing official attitudes in this regard.

The capital market was closed to non-residents in 1973, when the country's balance of payments suddenly swung sharply into deficit.

Goods Orders
In U.S. Drop
3% in Month

WASHINGTON, May 1 (Reuters).—New orders for manufactured products fell \$2.26 billion, or 3 per cent, in March to a seasonally-adjusted \$73.573 billion following an upward revision of 1.8 per cent in February, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Manufacturers' inventories fell for the first time since August, 1971, dropping \$685 million, or 0.5 per cent, to \$151,308 million.

Shipments fell \$2,009 billion, or 5 per cent, following a downward revised fall of 0.3 per cent in February.

Unfilled orders fell \$2,991 billion, or 2.4 per cent, to \$123,948 billion following a 2.1-per-cent drop the previous month.

Orders for durable goods fell \$1.82 billion, or 4 per cent, to \$5.441 billion in March.

New orders for non-durable goods fell \$784 million, or 2 per cent, to \$38,332 billion.

Shipments of durable goods fell \$1,098 billion, or 2.8 per cent, to \$38,332 billion.

Shipments of non-durable goods fell \$1,098 billion, or 2.8 per cent, to \$38,332 billion.

The inventories-to-sales ratio rose to 1.97 from February's 1.94, and the unfilled orders-to-sales ratio climbed to 2.39 from 2.35.

A report today the Commerce Department said the total of new construction put in place in March rose \$201 million, or 3 per cent, to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$125.3 billion.

The March gain compares with a revised decline of 3.8 per cent in February. The Commerce Department had originally said that construction spending in February declined 0.5 per cent to an annual rate of \$123.6 billion. This was revised to \$125.3 billion.

% Dip in U.S. Firms' Profit
Led the Steepest Since 1958

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ).—All Street Journal tabulations of 644 companies shows that after-tax earnings drop of 10 per cent in the first quarter year earlier was the first since a 17.8-per-cent drop fourth quarter of 1970, and the steepest plunge since a 19.5-per-cent drop in the second of 1958.

The auto industry was decisive first-quarter profit plunge, will probably be decisive in ventual upturn. The first drop reflected the industry's retreatment to an output of 1.3 million cars in the United States, 27 per cent below a year ago, when the gasoline shortage scare was hurting car sales.

Hurting profits this year at the 644 firms examined—besides the weak economy in general—are such factors as the lack of the inventory profits that swelled corporate earnings during last year's inflation and continuing increases in labor costs.

U.K. Reveals Bill
For Take-Over of
Plane, Ship Firms

LONDON, May 1 (Reuters).—The Labor government today unveiled plans for a state take-over of shipbuilding and aerospace manufacture in Britain, merging 20 shipbuilders and four big aircraft firms into two giant public corporations.

Industry Secretary Tony Benn, emphasizing more power for workers, said the corporations would have to report annually on progress toward what he called "full industrial democracy."

He said in a statement that provisions in the take-over legislation now before Parliament "underline our intention to bring about in these industries a fundamental and irreversible shift of power in favor of all those who work in the industry—by hand and by brain."

The aircraft and shipbuilding industries bill provides for government loans of up to £200 million to the aerospace concern and £200 million to the shipbuilding corporation in the first five years of nationalization.

These two corporations would bring together big aircraft companies such as British Aircraft Corp. and Hawker Siddeley Aviation and shipbuilding companies such as Swan Hunter, Vickers, Vosper and Cammell Laird.

Renewed Inflation Seen in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ).—A wide range of U.S. economists, businessmen and others are predicting another inflation-driven boom-and-bust cycle, though they see a temporary victory over the nation's inflation in 1975.

Such analysts contend that inflationary forces are building again even as the recession deepens. These forces include:

- Shortages of industrial-plant capacity, stemming from slump-caused cutbacks in capital spending and a chronic lack of capital, which may cause shortages of goods and resulting price increases when the economy revives.
- Wage pressures pointing toward costly labor settlements in 1976, a heavy union-bargaining year.
- Political demands on Congress and the White House to get the economy steaming ahead again by election day, 1976.
- Swelling federal budget deficits, likely to top \$125 billion this fiscal year and next, which may force the Federal Reserve System, to blast the money supply.

"I don't see how another round of severe inflation can be avoided," says Raymond Sauter, of Barnard College in New York City. The former Eisenhower administration economist thinks that inflation will cool to about a 6-per-cent annual rate late this year but will turn up again about mid-1976. Another dose of double-digit inflation is likely in 1977, he predicts.

Tilford Gaines, senior vice-president and economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., fears the current recession will only subside inflation temporarily. There is a better-than-even chance that government efforts to rapidly revive the economy will generate a new wave of double-digit inflation within two years, he says.

Mr. Gaines says that level of inflation would lead to another recession by late 1977—one marked by "a massive wave of business and banking failures that could make it much worse" than the present slump.

It should be noted that economists have fared poorly in predicting the course of inflation in recent years. Both government and private economists failed to foresee the price explosions of 1973-74, so it is possible the pessimists are wrong this time. The pessimists generally include many corporate executives, bankers, business economists and others usually thought of as conservative.

Other analysts considered more liberal seem to be split. Some, such as Gardner Ackley, a University of Michigan professor who served as chief White House economist under Lyndon Johnson, fear a strong inflationary bias in the economy. Others, such as Yale's James Tobin, a Kennedy administration economic adviser, see little risk of a new round of inflation even with highly stimulative economic policies. "There is so much room for expansionary policy," Mr. Tobin declares, "that you can afford to err on the expansionary side."

Practically no one expects a resurgence of inflation in the next year or so. With unemployment at a 34-year high of 8.1 per cent of the work force and with factories operating at a post-World War II low of 68 per cent of capacity, the economy could expand rapidly for a year or more without bumping into plant or manpower bottlenecks that generate wage-price pressures, it is generally agreed.

The recession, in fact, is cooling inflation much faster than expected. Prices of industrial raw materials such as metals, textiles and rubber have dropped nearly 25 per cent from their peaks of last spring. Wholesale prices have fallen four months in a row. Now the trend is evident at retail, too.

Given the present trend, it is surprising how many analysts expect wage-price problems to revive rather early in the next economic expansion—perhaps by mid-1976, more likely in 1977. Many economists and businessmen look for inflationary pressures to re-emerge even while total unemployment remains high. A major worry is that when the economy rises strongly again, it will encounter capacity bottlenecks in crucial industries.

Basic industries such as steel and chemicals "aren't expanding enough to meet demand" in the next boom, declares John Connor, chairman of Allied Chemical Corp. and a former secretary of commerce. "This recovery will be characterized by continuing high unemployment and core problems, which will prevent the investment needed for economic growth," Mr. Connor predicts that "we aren't going to get the economy up very far before we run into inflation" caused by lack of capacity.

Deficit Cut on Paper by Accounting Change

Ford Motor Suffers Loss of \$105.8 Million

DETROIT, May 1 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. yesterday reported a first-quarter loss of \$105.8 million before a credit from an accounting change. A year earlier, Ford earned \$123.5 million, or \$1.31 a share.

However, in a surprise move, the auto maker whittled down the loss, at least on paper, by adopting a different method of accounting for investment tax credits. The cumulative effect of the change gave Ford a \$95.2-million credit for the first quarter, cutting the net loss to \$10.6 million.

In a report late today Chrysler said it registered a loss of \$94.1 million in the first quarter compared with a profit of \$1.8 million a year earlier.

A Reuters dispatch said Chrysler had also adopted the accounting method now being used by Ford. Chrysler's share loss was 58 cents compared with a 3-cent profit a year earlier. Sales totaled \$2.58 billion, down from \$2.69 billion.

Ford's loss before the accounting change was roughly in line with estimates of Wall Street analysts. The company's pretax loss before minority interests was \$157.9 million, against a \$235.6-million pretax profit a year earlier. In this year's quarter, a tax credit of \$58.8 million narrowed the loss to \$105.8 million.

Ford's accounting change came as a major surprise to accountants, analysts and other auto men who say the newly adopted "flow-through" method is less conservative than the "deferred" method Ford had been using.

By adopting flow-through accounting, Ford includes in its earnings an investment tax credit on assets when they are put into service. Under the deferred method, used by both General Motors and Chrysler, the credits are amortized over the life of the asset, thus spreading out the effect of the credit over a longer period.

More Optimistic

One auto-security analyst said the effect of the accounting move was to "create a more optimistic picture" of the company's earnings since the change. Others noted that the change does not alter the amount Ford gets in credits, but merely changes the way of reporting it. "It doesn't put another penny in the bank," said one financial executive at another major auto company.

Ford, apparently anticipating the reaction to the accounting change, had earlier indicated the move, saying that while its major competitors still use deferred accounting, the flow-through method is "used by most industrial firms."

A Ford spokesman quoted a survey by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants that he said shows 80 to 85 per cent of the 600 major companies queried use the flow-through method.

In its announcement, Ford also said it made the change because of the "increased emphasis the government has placed on the investment credit as an economic stimulus and reflects more accurately the effect of investment decisions on earnings."

Some sources noted that the accounting change would continue to aid Ford's results as long as it maintained high capital spending. Ford and the other auto makers, are entering a period of expected heavy capital spending, which should cover several years, to retool for smaller, lighter and more economical cars.

Even with the accounting credit, Ford suffered through the worst first quarter in years. Revenue fell 8.7 per cent to \$5.09 billion from \$5.46 billion, and it was the first time it had a first-quarter loss since going public in 1956.

As with other auto makers, Ford's sales have slumped badly, forcing production cuts and costly plant closings. GM this week reported its first-quarter earnings fell 51 per cent and both Chrysler and American Motors are soon expected to report substantial losses for the March 31 period.

Burns Says Target Will Stimulate Economy

Fed to Boost Money Supply 5-7.5%

WASHINGTON, May 1 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today the Federal Reserve is seeking a moderate rate of expansion in the monetary and credit aggregates.

He told the Senate Banking Committee: "We believe that the course we are pursuing will promote an increase in M-1 of between 5 and 7 1/2 per cent over the 12 months from March, 1975, to March 1976."

M-1 is the so-called narrow definition of the money supply and comprises currency in circulation and in checking accounts.

Mr. Burns continued: "This is a rather high rate of expansion by historical standards, but it is not too high when idle resources are extensive and financing needs still reflect rising prices."

He said a growth rate of M-1 in the range of 5 to 7 1/2 per cent should be accompanied by high rates of increase in the other major monetary and credit aggregates.

He said these increases would imply "a good inflow of deposits to non-bank intermediaries and a relatively ample supply of mortgage funds," and finance a vigorous economic recovery.

But he said: "If past experience is any guide, the strength of the recovery will depend principally on the willingness of the public to use existing money balances, rather than on the growth rate of the money stock."

He pointed out that the first few quarters of a cyclical recovery in business activity typically witnessed increases in the turnover of money that were much larger than the rate of rise in the money stock.

"This characteristic of business-cycle experience is of vital importance to monetary policy and must never be neglected," Mr. Burns continued.

Mr. Burns warned that the rates of growth in monetary and credit aggregates presently desired by the Federal Reserve, while appropriate in the present situation, could not be maintained indefinitely without running a serious risk of releasing new inflationary pressures.

"As the economy returns to higher rates of resource utilization, it will be necessary to reduce the rate of monetary and credit expansion, so that the basis for a lasting prosperity is laid," Mr. Burns said.

Mr. Burns also warned that interest rates are likely to go up as the economy recovers from the recession, but he predicted the inflation rate may come down to 5 per cent by next year.

Mr. Burns was responding to questions from members of the Banking Committee after giving his statement on the Federal Reserve's monetary policy for the next year.

"Normally, in an economic expansion, interest rates tend to rise," Mr. Burns said. "Much depends on the speed of recovery."

Committee chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., urged Mr. Burns to begin a more expansive monetary policy because of the economic situation.

"In view of the unemployment situation, we have to take some risks," Sen. Proxmire said.

However, Mr. Burns repeated his earlier statement that he believed the Fed's current monetary policy would be sufficient to support a strong economic recovery.

On another topic, Mr. Burns said signs are emerging that a turnaround in business activity in the United States might not be far away, but he said, "No one can foresee with confidence when an economic recovery will begin."

Statement by Burns on Policy
Propels Wall St. Prices Higher

NEW YORK, May 1 (Reuters).—Stocks advanced sharply today, adding to the sharp gains of the previous session on the New York Stock Exchange.

Helping spur demand for securities was a comment by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns that the Fed is currently seeking a moderate rate of expansion in the nation's money supply.

Turnover was heavy, suggesting "no apparent impact in the first day of trading under a system of negotiated commission rates ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission."

The 183-year-old rule of fixed brokerage fees on stock transactions expired yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 5.63 points to 830.98 after a jump of 18.20 yesterday.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered declines about 880 to 506.

Volume totaled 20.66 million shares compared with 18.06 million yesterday.

In the oil and energy group, Exxon climbed 2 1/2 to 83 1/2, Standard Oil of Ohio 2 3/4 to 65, Phillips Petroleum 2 5/8 to 49, Schlumberger 1 3/4 to 85-1/2, and Halliburton 4 1/4 to 164 1/2.

General Dynamics climbed a point to 41 3/4. It reported an 88-per-cent jump in earnings for the first quarter, and said it was embarking on a \$400-million capital expansion program over the next three years.

Du Pont spurred 2 1/2 to 129 among the chemicals.

Among the other issues up a point or more were Eastman Kodak, ahead 2 to 106 1/4, General Electric 1 to 47, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 1 1/2 to 29 1/2.

Low-priced Sterudent fell 5/8 to 13. It rejected a take-over bid from a major pharmaceutical firm which it refused to identify.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.08 to 84.16, closing at 41, down 1 7/8 on volume of 183,300 shares.

Also active were Coleman at 10 1/4, up 3/8, Hanover Petroleum 12 1/2, up 1 1/2, Pan Ocean Oil 13 1/8, up 1/4, and Falcon Seaboard 27 7/8, up 1/8.

Buttes Gas & Oil closed at 21 3/8, unchanged. The company today reported higher first-quarter net profit.

Houston Oil & Minerals declined 1/4 to 20 5/8.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.71 to 22.09 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago, corn and oats futures declined the allowable limits on the Board of Trade and strongly influenced lower prices for other farm commodity futures on the exchange.

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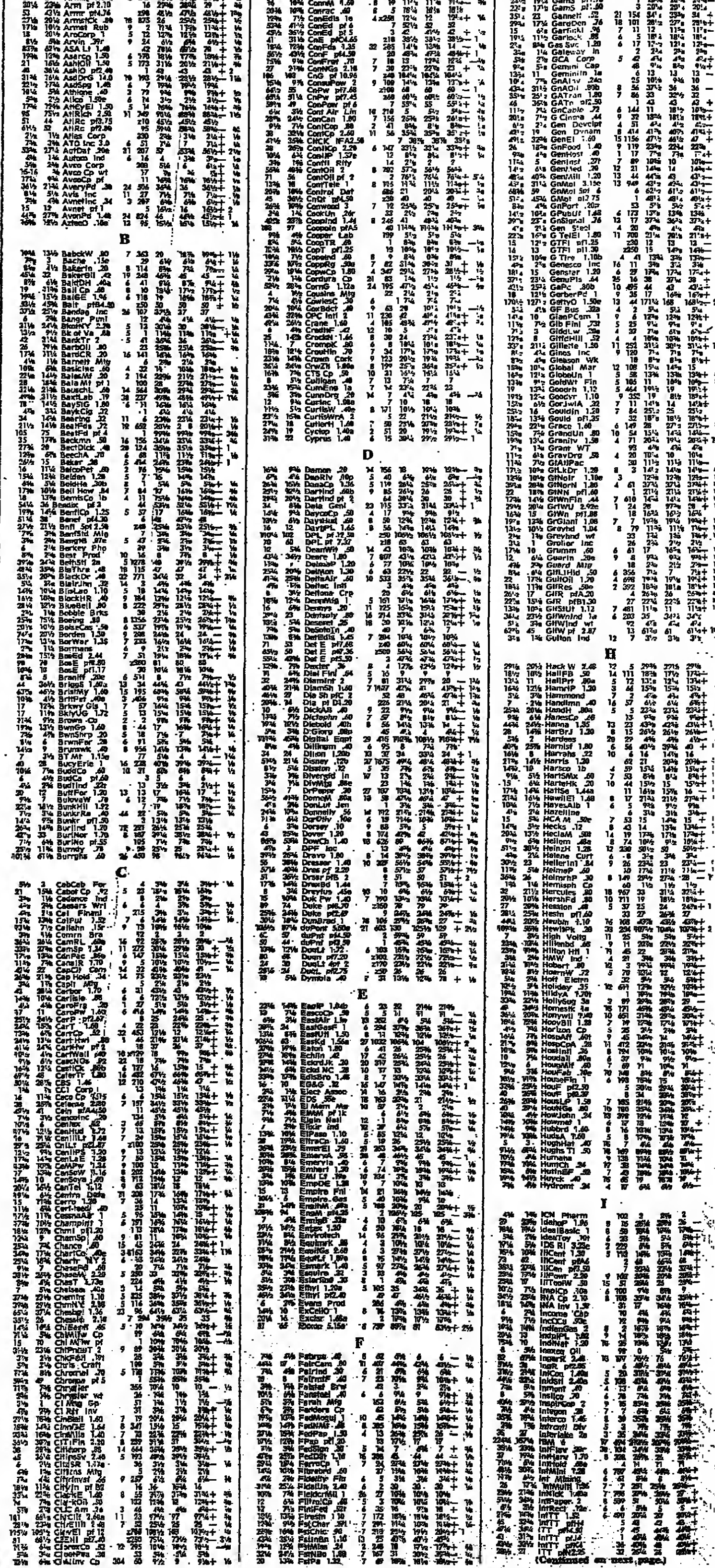
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Canadiens 2 Games Behind to Sabres...

NEW YORK, May 1 (UPI)—Montreal coach Scott Bowman used impeccable logic to assess the Canadiens' chances in the Stanley Cup playoff competition after they fell behind two games to none to the Buffalo Sabres Tuesday night.

"We've got to win two at home," Bowman said, "but we got to win one before we can win two."

The Canadiens host Buffalo tonight in the third game of the best-of-seven series and Bowman says he plans no major changes

in his four lines and six defense-men.

The line of Guy Lafleur, Bob Gainey and Jacques Lemaire again will be pitted against the Sabres' high-scoring "French Connection" line of Gil Perreault, Rick Martin and René Robert, who missed the last game because of the flu.

It was not the "French Connection" that hurt Montreal Tuesday night, however, but the Sabres' second line of Don Luce, Craig Ramsay and Danny Gare, who scored three of Buffalo's goals in the 4-2 victory. Jim Lorens had the other.

In an unusual move, Bowman will put his squad through a compulsory practice today. They generally are optional on the day of a game.

"If we win," Bowman said of tonight's contest, "we're right back in it."

Islanders Again Trail

The New York Islanders will be trying to break a nasty habit they have recently picked up—falling behind.

The Islanders, beaten three straight before coming back to win four in a row against Pittsburgh in the second playoff round, got off to a rugged start against Philadelphia Tuesday night when the Flyers, without star goalie Bernie Parent, won the opener, 4-0, at home.

When Parent was injured in pre-game practice before the game, Wayne Stephenson substituted for him. Dr. John Wolf, the Flyers' team physician, said today Parent, who was wearing a brace on his badly bruised knee, would definitely not be able to play tonight. He said that as of this morning Parent could not put any weight on the knee and said the goalie would take whirlpool treatments today.

In the World Hockey Association, defending champion Houston holds a 3-0 edge over San Diego, and Quebec leads Minnesota, 3-2, in the other semifinal series.

...As Celtics Also Trail Playoff, 2-0

NEW YORK, May 1 (UPI)—With a balanced attack from the pivot, backcourt and bench, Washington completely outplayed the Celtics last night to score a 117-92 victory and grab a 2-0 lead in the Eastern Conference best-of-seven final.

Elvin Hayes once again dominated Boston center Dave Cowens, out-scoring him, 23-18, while guard Phil Chenier tallied 15 points for the Bullets. Nick Weatherpoon came off the bench to hit 18 for Washington.

Both coaches, however, said they thought the National Basketball Association game turned on Boston's poor shooting.

"We were hot but they helped us by missing a lot of their shots," said Washington coach C.C. Jones.

Boston coach Tom Heinsohn agreed that the 31.3 shooting percentage by his players was the major factor in the loss.

Washington built an 11-point lead in the opening quarter and led 30-20 at the half. John Fawcett managed only 11 points or Boston.

In the Western conference finals in Chicago, the Bulls evened their series against Golden State at 1-1 with a 90-89 victory. With just seconds left and the Warriors leading, 89-88, Norm Van Lier ran an option play intended for Chet Walker or Bob Love but found both covered. So he went up for a shot himself. In the air, he spotted center Tom Ierkwinkle alone and fired a pass, bounces him a layup with 2 seconds left for the victory.

Bulls' coach Dick Motta said he thought Ierkwinkle really was underneath hoping to get rebound. Walker scored 24 points, including 18 of 16 free throws, and was added 20. Rick Barry scored 26 points to lead the Warriors and Charles Johnson had 22.

In the American Basketball Association: At Indianapolis, Mack Calvin took two free throws with 6 seconds remaining to give the Fever the 104-99 victory over the Indiana Pacers. The Fever set an ABA record of 17-41, evened the best-of-seven Western Division series three games each and sent action back to Denver Saturday for the finale. The winner will meet the Kentucky Colonels in the finals.

Bonds' Home Run in 9th Sends Yankees Past Orioles

NEW YORK, May 1.—Bobby Bonds hit a three-run home run in the ninth inning to cap a four-run ninth

inning that carried the New York Yankees to a 6-4 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Sparky Lyle, who worked the last 1-2-3 innings in relief of

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	12	10	.545	—
Montreal	11	10	.524	1
Philadelphia	10	11	.476	2
Pittsburgh	9	12	.429	3
St. Louis	8	13	.385	4
Cincinnati	7	14	.333	5
San Francisco	6	15	.286	6
Los Angeles	5	16	.238	7
San Diego	4	17	.190	8

Tuesday's games not included: Atlanta at Philadelphia (night), only game scheduled.

Wednesday's Games

Atlanta at Philadelphia (night), only game scheduled.

Thursday's Games

Atlanta at Philadelphia (night), only game scheduled.

Friday's Games

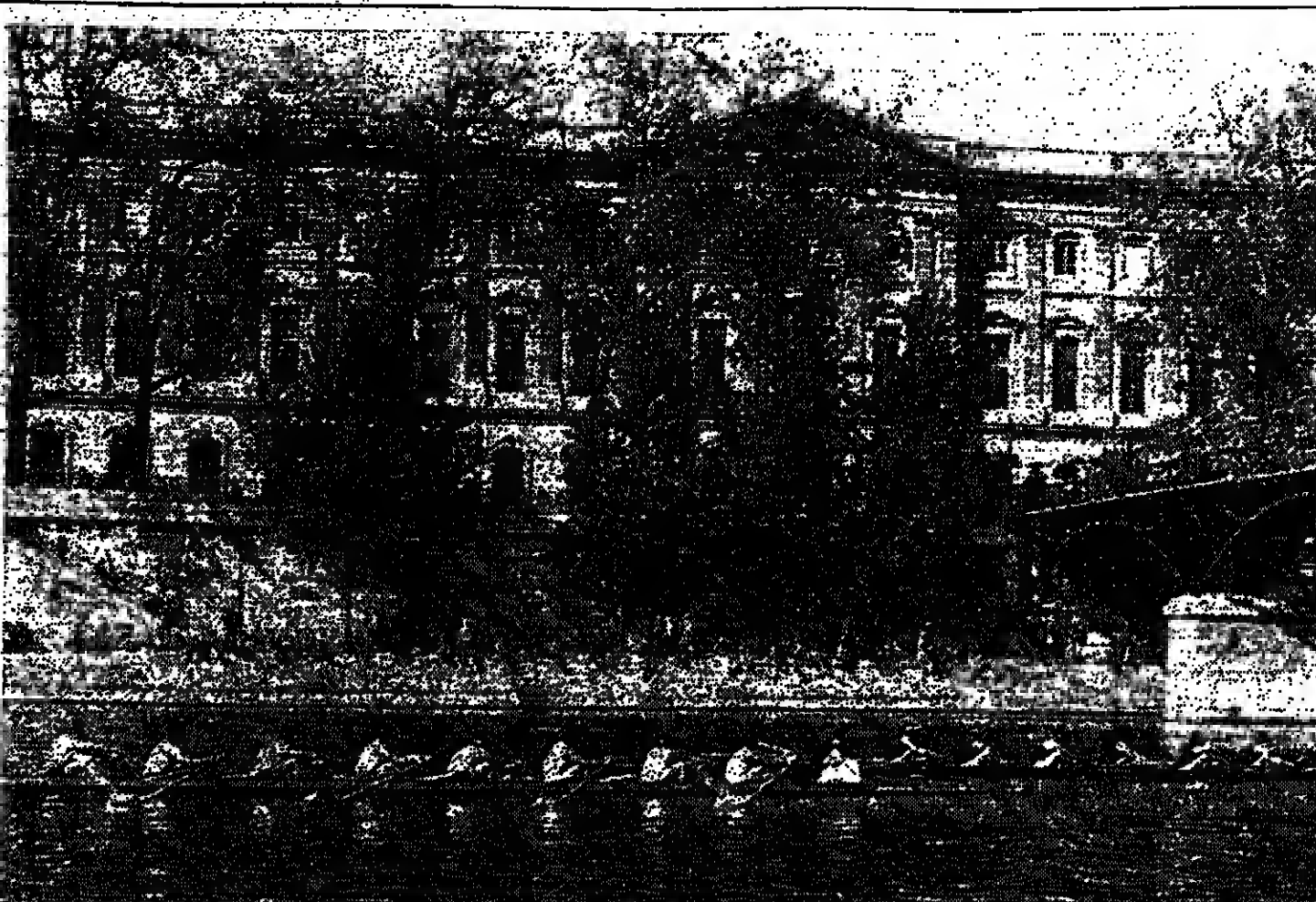
Atlanta at Philadelphia (night), only game scheduled.

Saturday's Games

Atlanta at Philadelphia (night), only game scheduled.

Sunday's Games

Atlanta at Philadelphia (night), only game scheduled.



MUSEUM PIECE—The rowing crew of Cambridge leads Oxford on the Seine as the teams go by the Louvre.

Cambridge, Oxford Bring Rowing Tradition to the Seine

By Irving Marder

PARIS, May 1 (UPI)—As an anti-climax after great expectations, it was right up there with the best efforts of Guy Fawkes. Paris had waited 146 years for its first look at the world's premier sculling event, the Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race. When it happened today not even Léon Zitrone, the celebrated French Bah of French radio and television who described the race over the public address system, could muster much excitement.

He almost abstractly noted Cambridge's easy victory over its ancient rival, as if something else was on his mind. Zitrone, of course, is more accustomed to focusing on the efforts of three horses, in the Merce, rather than 18 oarsmen in two racing shells. But if the cross-Channel visitors had given him something to get his teeth into, Léon would doubtless have done his usual peerless job of electrifying a throng of viewers.

In this instance, there were at least 30,000 of them, stacked eight or ten deep along the Seine from the Pont Sully, where

the 3,000-meter race began, to the Pont de la Concorde. They also crammed aboard yachts and smaller craft along both sides of the river on a sparkling blue-and-white day that was almost ideal for sculling. The racing shell is not nearly as much of a fixture on the Seine as on the Thames, or even the Hudson. But today's panorama nonetheless could have come straight out of a Thomas Baking study of racing on the Schuylkill, hosting participants flapping in the breeze from the pavilion, knots of spectators perched on every vantage point and, upon the gleaming river,

long, fragile boats full of young men with heavy shoulders.

What about the race? Oh, yes: Very dull, Cambridge, as expected, won by a length and three quarters, having allowed the Blues to get off to an early lead. This was the second time this season, in fact, that the Light Blues have whipped the Oxonians. Today's race was billed as a "revenge" match, Cambridge having beaten Oxford on the Thames March 29. The Boat Race was imported as the piece de résistance of the annual Paris regatta organized by a number of local sporting groups, including that of the local police department.

Honors are divided about evenly in the Oxford-Cambridge sculling rivalry, which dates from 1829. It grew out of a cricket match in 1827. Oxford won, and Cambridge challenged the Blues to a sculling match. The winning crew in today's race was captained by an American, Steve Tourer, and his reward was a silver cup presented by Princess Grace of Monaco. As for those 30,000 spectators, mainly French, the consensus seemed to be that sculling has its points but it will never replace horse racing's tierce.

At San Diego, three hits apiece by Bob Watson and Enos Cabell paced a 13-hit Houston attack as the Astros beat the Padres, 6-3.

One of Watson's hits was his fourth homer of the season and his second in as many days. Watson also singled home Cesar Cedeno in the first inning when the Astros scored two runs. The first tally of the inning came when Cabell doubled and scored on a single by Cedeno.

At Los Angeles, infielder Lee Lacy drove in two runs and set up another pair as the Dodgers defeated Atlanta, 5-2, to stretch their winning streak to seven games.

At San Francisco, Ken Griffey and Tony Perez each drove in two runs and Joe Morgan pushed his batting average to .405 with

three singles while leading Cincinnati to a 4-1 victory over the Giants.

At Pittsburgh, Richie Zisk and Willie Stargell hit losing pitcher Bob Gibson for homers as the Pirates scored a 5-0 victory over St. Louis.

At Philadelphia, Dave Cash had four hits, scored a run and drove in another as the Phillies defeated Montreal, 2-1.

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Kentucky Derby Scene Has a Familiar Look

By Red Smith

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1 (UPI)—All night long thunderstorms howled through the area, but by order of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, they avoided Churchill Downs, and the morning sun shone impartially on the jockeys and unjockeys on horses and their trainers and on the curious who trooped through the stable area before breakfast to stare at the horses and buffet the trainers with questions.

This is how it was in 1875 when a trainer named Andy Anderson was housing a little red horse named Aristides to a winning edge for the first Kentucky Derby and this is how it was last year when Woody Stephens was getting Cannonade ready to win the 100th. Presumably this is how it will always be in the week leading up to the first Saturday of May. The names change, the horses and the people but scene and questions never.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock Tuesday when Leroy Jolley returned to Barn 42 with Foolish Pleasure, who had been out for a gallop and a visit to the paddock were Jolley will saddle him on Saturday for the role of favorite. While a groom washed the colt down, the trainer leaned against a parked car and turned a mild blue gaze upon a firing squad with ballpoint pens. Suffering the same questions his father Moody heard here from reporters when Leroy was in high school, he appeared more relaxed than a man in his position has any right to be in Derby week.

Many Challengers

Which horses, they were asking, did he regard as Foolish Pleasure's most formidable rivals? Master Derby, winner of the Louisiana Derby and the Blue Grass Stakes? Avatar, star of the Santa Anita Derby? Prince Thon Art, who took the Florida Derby? Diabolo, fresh from a brilliant score in the California Derby? Bombay Duck, Media or maybe the Arkansas Derby winner, Promised City?

"They've all run good somewhere," Leroy said, "so they're all dangerous. You have to judge them off their best races because everybody is trying to have his horse ready for a peak performance here."

Foolish Pleasure was bred and foaled in Florida but he has done most of his racing in New York and, as winner of the Wood Memorial, he qualifies as a New York representative. He was installed as winter book favorite for the Derby after sailing through last season without a defeat. This year he has lost once, in the Florida Derby, where he cut both forefeet and finished third, but books still held him as the top choice and he reinforced this position in the Wood, New York's time test for Derby candidates.

"Was that his toughest race?" one of the assembled experts asked. ("Turf expert" was defined long ago as a horseball writer with borrowed binoculars.)

"Oh, yes," the trainer said. "Starting from the extreme outside he just old beat the traffic to the first turn and he had lengths

Fifteen horses, headed by Foolish Pleasure, were entered yesterday for the 101st Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs. Foolish Pleasure, who has won 10 of 11 starts, was made the 9-5 favorite.

Prince Thon Art and Sylvia Place also were entered for the 114-mile classic, the nation's most famous horse race.

Also officially entered in the field of 3-year-old thoroughbreds are Master Derby, Diabolo, Promised City, Avatar, Media, Rushing Man, Fashion Sale, Bold Chapeau, Gatch, Bombay Duck, Round Stake and Money Mark.

the worst of it. Like any good athlete, when he has to dig in, he digs."

"Yes, it's also his best race?"

"I'd have to say so. He had to overcome so many problems. And carrying 126 pounds. I think with the possible exception of Gatch he is the only one in this field who has carried the Derby weight."

Big Victories

Gatch is this year's stand-in for Canonero II, who flew up from Venezuela to polish off the 1971 Derby. Like Canonero, Gatch was bred in Kentucky, purchased for a modest figure (\$40,000) and shipped to Latin America. The records available here do not show him carrying more than 122 pounds but they do show some interesting performances. As a 2-year-old he beat a field of older horses by 15 lengths in Panama and on Jan. 1, when he and all the other Derby horses became 3 years old officially, he won at a mile and a quarter by 15 lengths.

"It is well known," a man said, "that all California tracks are asphalt and run downhill, but even so, that Diabolo got back awful soon in the California Derby. Forty-six and one." He meant a mile and an eighth in 1:46.1-5.

"Forty-six and three, I think," Jolley said. "But he still beat No. 1 record."

No. 1 was an Irish horse who had to break every stopwatch in California to beat the mighty Citation 25 years ago, and did. He beat the Golden Gate record of 1:46.4-5.

Somebody remarked that Foolish Pleasure had shown remarkable recuperative powers coming back so quickly after his injury in Florida. "It didn't seem so quick to me," said Jolley, who had only three weeks to prepare his horse for the Wood. Leroy has never suggested that the racing surface of Gulfstream Park was responsible for the damage. "I only know he went into that race 100 per cent and came out something less than that," he said now.

But the Irish filly, owned by De O'Kelly, just got her nose in front at the wire to earn the winner's purse of \$27,203 (\$62,800).

Noturnal Spree went off at odds of 14 to 1, while Girl Friend was 13 to 1. Queen Elizabeth's Jockey Apart, a 25-to-1 shot ridden by Joe Menner, was third in the field of 18 while 7-to-4 choice Rose Bowl was fourth.

Striking stable lads picketed the course to draw attention to their demands for a pay increase, and the start of racing was delayed for 10 minutes.

Before the first race, the angry stable lads dragged former champion jockey Willie Carson from his horse and attacked him with a whip as he lined up for the start. Carson managed to remount and rode back to the stand, appealing to the crowd to deal with the stable lads.

Other jockeys and their mounts were chased across the track by lads waving banners. The rest of the strikers staged a sit-down protest on the course.

At one stage, bookmakers were laying odds that there would be no more racing, but the program was completed, although finishing half an hour behind schedule.

Merckx Finishes 7th

FRANKFURT, May 1 (AP)—Dutchman Roy Schuiten sprinted away from the field 25 kilometers from the finish to win the Frankfurt Grand Prix cycling race today by 40 seconds. Frans Verbeek of Belgium was second, and world champion Eddy Merckx seventh.

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Observer

Shock of Things Past

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A few weeks ago, I dropped out of the nostalgia market. The nostalgia salesman had called at the house, as he regularly does, and opened his sample case and spread out the Kennedy assassination of 1963.



Baker

"This will really take you back," he said. "Revivals of the 10 most juried conspiracy theories of the assassination. Menus of what the CIA was doing that day in Dallas. A reissue of that all-time great assassination flick, the Zapruder film, and..."

I put him out of the house, threw his sample case after him, went upstairs and packed my suitcase to get out of there. With the slightest encouragement, I suspected, he would offer me a Lee Harvey Oswald sweatshirt and a TV talk show featuring an exact replica of the fatal bullet.

My defection did not affect the market. Since then, the Kennedy assassination has been selling briskly. Just the other night, I had to turn off the television set to prevent a pack of talk-show performers from re-enacting the whole thing just at bedtime. A few days later, the mail brought an invitation to a screening of the Zapruder film, and the cover of New Times displayed Kennedy's face at the moment of impact.

There may be some motive here toward ascertaining some truth still unknown about the assassination, but I am skeptical. This revival smacks too strongly of other revivals we have paid for in recent years as the nostalgia industry has fed the American passion for sentimentalizing the past.

Since World War II we have turned the past into a consumer good. Its sale is one of the great American industries, in the class with steel and advertising. Playing the right melody on the American nostalgia nerve can turn a fortune in records, movies, television, books, clothing, household furnishings, haircuts, magazines and grandmother's cobwebbed junk. The demand for nostalgia is so ravenous that we are now running out of past to consume, having chewed up "the roaring twenties" in the 1950s and Depression hoboes, World War II, Tiffany lampshades, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Humphrey Bogart, greasy kid stuff and the Civil War in the 1960s.

In the 1970s so far, we have

run through movie musicals of the 1930s and Harry Truman, to cite just a few.

Running out of unused past for us to be nostalgic about, nostalgia tycoons are forced either to narrow their focus or to do remakes. This latter was the strategy of the "Great Gatsby" producers, who seem to have reasoned that since 1920-type nostalgia hadn't had a good run since "The Untouchables" moved out of prime time, there might be a new generation ready to relive it again, a miscalculation.

The narrowed-focus approach concentrates on some small phenomenon of a past so recent that only a 11-year-old could possibly view it as past, as, for example, the student anti-war demonstrations of the late 1960s, which are already being sentimentalized among present students and aging faculty alike as some great tumult but glorious phenomenon of a dead long-ago.

The Kennedy assassination will probably always be a surefire for nostalgia salesmen. It invokes the myth of a golden moment lost in so instant. Like the Lincoln assassination, it is vulnerable to the fascinating exploitation of conspiracy theories which can probably never be laid to rest and are, therefore, assured of an enduring series of revivals.

Nostalgia in heavy doses, which is the way we have been taking it lately, is probably a symptom of sickness. The word says as much. It is traveling from two Greek words meaning "return home" and the other "pain," whence comes its original meaning, "homesickness." As a race of wanderers, Americans have always suffered more than their share of homesickness, but in the past this was probably satisfied out of the national psyche by the excitement and challenge of arriving in a new place.

Nowadays, we seem to be more acutely aware of being wanderers through time rather than old style, through continents. In this time through which we have lately been traveling, the present seems neither exciting nor challenging and the future does not glow on the horizon, and we sink into homesickness for the past. Villagers living for generations in one place would be baffled by nostalgia. It is an affliction of traveling races who do not like where they have arrived and have no taste for the next destination. They sit about reviving the great assassinations of yore instead of throwing the nostalgia salesmen out, going upstairs and packing the suitcases again.

Irving Marder

Michel Aubert with crab at his fishmarket on the Rue Mouffetard.

A Paris Fishmonger's Matinee

PARIS (HT)—It was time for the Saturday matinee at Charles Simonelli's, the Rue Mouffetard seafood store. The top banana fish, Michel Aubert, noting the arrival of a busload of Japanese tourists festooned with photographic gear, skips the customary warmup and goes directly into his production number.

Clapping a two-pound spider crab on his head so that the writhing legs dangle around his ears, he mimes the expression of an overworked switchboard operator: "Allo, London? One moment, please... Yes, New York? O.K. speak..." Grasping and releasing the crab's legs in quick succession, he transports the Japanese from a state of uneasy bafflement to one of giggling over-bysters and then, replacing the crab atop a dripping, bubbling mound, addresses himself to the day's special: scallops.

"Mangez les coquilles saint-jacques, mangez les coquilles saint-jacques, MANGEZ LES COQUILLES SAINT-JACQUES!" Chanted to an Indian-like rhythm, suggesting, perhaps, a raga, it gains steadily in volume and tempo. Aubert's powerful baritone soars above the chatter of the busy market street. The tourists snap away desperately. Several with recording equipment are getting it all down on tape. The singing fishmonger stops in mid-bur with obvious reluctance, to sell some fish and then, throttling down to a hoarse rumble, hands over to his younger partner, Alain Paris, who begins to belt out a tribute to the day's secondary special, lemon sole: "O sole mio..."

If you couldn't find corn on the Rue Mouffetard, where would you look for it? Aubert, a natural clown, sees himself as "the last of the chansonniers"—improvising both words and music while he works. Customers react in various ways when, having asked for a pound of codfish, they receive as a surprise, crooned in their ear, a few bars of original song. Female customers may also find an arm around their waist; Aubert likes to guess people's weight. Most, however, react with gratification—Aubert hasn't been slugged yet.

Giving things away, even a song, is not really in the French mediating tradition, but this is after all an atypical street. Nature on the Rue Mouffetard, imitates art, and here—as on the Place du Tertre, in Montmartre—the tourist in quest of the Real, Honest-to-Goodness Paris is going to find it. But with an important difference: The Place du Tertre rendition of La Vie de Bohème is transparently bogus. The Rue Mouffetard version is not. If the Place du Tertre scene is offering "the Real," the Mouffetard scene is offering Existentialist theater staged by themselves—what they are selling is honest-to-God fish.

The theatrical spirit is contagious. When Aubert and Alain Paris fall relatively silent under the press of events, at a stall opposite them an impresario of cheese makes a pitch on behalf of Dutch mimosette that begins matter-of-factly and then takes off on a rough Gallic pastiche of a Gilbert and Sullivan patter song, the burden of which is that life is incomplete without mimosette. (No one is much interested, but he doesn't seem to mind.)

A few yards farther down, across from the medieval St. Medard church, a clochard has broken the vows of his indolent brotherhood to the extent of acquiring (probably in the garbage bin) a box of wilted parsley. Standing beside it shakily, his bleary, bristly face twisted with the strain of concentration,



Rhoda Sidney

he haggles with an old woman over a handful of this stuff, which might be useful in stretching out soup or a stew. Eventually he pockets a few centimes and the purchaser moves on. The clochard, having counted his money, sits or naps in the shade of a tree, waiting for a liter of wine. The parsley business, you might say, has been liquidated.

Up the street a woman of around 80, no more than 4 feet tall, her face a labyrinth of wrinkles, is pushing lemons—four of them on a paper plate. In the customer's eye they are the only lemons she has in the world. Buy them, though, as your humanitarian gesture for today, stick around for a minute, and see them replaced from a crate kept out of sight around the corner. (The crate is believed to be a retired tragedienne, now on the payroll of Sunlight International.)

Whether the Rue Mouffetard is, as some have suggested, a kind of Potemkin Village, a facade discreetly maintained by the city for the gratification of tourists, or whether it is an authentic happening, one thing seems certain: It won't be happening much longer. A two-pronged attack is biting deeply into the street that has managed to keep its individuality since the Middle Ages. Armed with fists full of money, the building promoters and the proprietors of chic boutiques and restaurants are buying out the hard-pressed small merchants—according to a recent survey the toll in the last decade has been 30 per cent. The quarter's residents and their friends have begun to organize in an effort to halt the trend. Protest meetings are being held, petitions are circulating, handbills litter the streets. But history is not on their side.

PEOPLE: Smokey Bear Passes On The Torch. So to Speak

Smokey, the fire-fighting black bear, is giving up his job at the National Zoo, Washington, D.C. He and his mate Goldie are retiring to Ghost Ranch near Capitan, N.M., where his career began. Smokey was a cub when a 1950 fire swept through Lincoln National Forest near Capitan and is now about 25—comparable to 70 for a human. Ray Seal, a forest ranger, rescued the injured cub, who grew up to become America's symbol of efforts to prevent forest fires. Smokey's hat and shovel and other paraphernalia will be turned over to his successor, Smokey Jr., a 4-year-old black bear selected by government officials, at a retirement party today. Among those who will be saying goodbye: U.S. Forest Service chief John McGuire and Under Secretary of Agriculture Phil Campbell.



Albert Mehegan
... 53 years in FE

MARKING: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, her 66th birthday Wednesday in the traditional way—standing on the steps of Soesdijk Palace receiving congratulations from thousands of her countrymen. STARRING: Prince Charles of Britain at a dinner party Wednesday night in Miami. Eddie Robert and Nancy Greene collected \$2,000 each from the 75 who attended the money going to a Miami children's hospital and a British children's charity. RETURNING: Actress Elizabeth Taylor to Leningrad next Monday to resume filming of "The Blue Bird." She left a London hospital Tuesday, looking pale and thinner than when she was admitted 10 days ago with the flu. "I'm much better," she said as she left the hospital with businessman Henry Wyberg. "The treatment was successful but I'm a little tired."

The Bay of Pigs Veterans Association wants its Cuban flag back from the John F. Kennedy Library. The association and its president, Juan Perez-Franco of Miami, filed suit in federal court in Miami Wednesday alleging that Dan Fenn, director of the Kennedy Library, in Wailham, Mass., has refused to return it. The flag, used by the Bay of Pigs brigade in its pre-invasion encampment in Guatemala, was given to President Kennedy at a Miami rally in December, 1962, after the invaders had been routed by the Kennedy administration and brought back from Cuba. "We feel the flag belongs to the brigade," said Perez-Franco, "because President Kennedy's promise to return it to a free Cuba will not be fulfilled by his political heirs."

Albert Mehegan of Chicago retired Wednesday after serving 53 years as an FBI agent, the long-

est tenure in the agency's history. Mehegan, 88, could be left 33 years ago with a pension—but he put off retirement "because I don't see a sense in doing things prematurely." His service surpasses 10 years set by the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, who headed the agency from 1924 until death in 1973. "The old man didn't believe in mandatory retirements and neither do I," Mehegan told Chris Harper of Associated Press. During his 53 years with the agency, Mehegan roamed the United States search of bootleggers. "During those years we weren't permitted to carry weapons, and I never could get into the habit of carrying. The damned things are dangerous." Since the end of Prohibition, Mehegan has specced in railroad and "big thefts."

David Scott, the Apollo lunar-landing commander, was dropped from the astronaut corps in a controversy over unauthorized moon souvenirs. He has been named director of NASA's flight research center at Edwards, Calif. Scott, 42, has been deputy director since 1973. He retired from the Air Force in March to become director of the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. When it was revealed in March that 400 unauthorized star covers had been taken to the moon by Apollo-15, the three-man crew was reprimanded. James Irwin resigned as a astronaut to resign as an evangelist group. Col. Scott and Lt. Alfred Worden were assigned desk jobs. Worden is now project head at NASA's Air Research Center in California. —SAMUEL JUSTICE

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897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 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1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 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